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VENEZUELA NOW HOPES TO PAY ALL

May Settle Internal as Well as Foreign Debt to Honor Bolivar

GOMEZ INDICATES HE WILL MAKE ATTEMPT

If Successful, South American Republic Will Be Unique Among World Nations

By CHESTER LLOYD JONES

Professor of Political Science at the University of Wisconsin and Former Special Representative, United States Department of Commerce, Caribbean Area.

Unanimous action by the Venezuelan Congress to pay off in full the outstanding balance of the foreign debt as a feature of the centennial celebration Dec. 17 in memory of Simon Bolivar, is regarded as a fitting tribute to "the Liberator."

Possibility that even the internal debt may be struck from the accounts before celebration of the centennial of Bolivar, has been indicated by Juan Vincente Gomez. This action, if carried out, would place Venezuela in a unique position among the states of the world.

Since the days of the early nineteenth century, when Bolivar was galvanizing Latin America into action to win independence, Venezuela and the other republics which originated at that time have steadily been winning economic and political stability. Venezuela, native land of Bolivar, has had a checkered economic career, out of which it has come into a stability which will enable it to celebrate Bolivar's centennial free of foreign debt.

For more than 20 years public affairs in Venezuela have been under the control of General Gomez, acting for part of the period as President and for the rest of the time as head of the army.

The maintenance of public order, good prices for coffee and cocoa through a portion of this period and more recently the rapid development of the petroleum industry in the region bordering Lake Maracaibo have given the country an unprecedented prosperity and have been reflected in a steadily rising income for the public treasury.

As a result great public improvements have been carried out without borrowing and remarkable progress has been made toward the extinguishment of the public debts.

These debts have a curious record. From the winning of independence to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Mexico's Land Policy Changes for the Better

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—That the Mexican agrarian program has its good points and bad, that it has not brought down the rainbow as revolutionary idealists early in the game expected, and that there is every sign than an official change in its execution is taking place, was the opinion expressed by Prof. Chester Lloyd Jones of the University of Wisconsin at the fifth annual seminar of the Committee of Cultural Relations here.

Among the many grievances against the agrarian acts was the fact that land was to be paid for on a basis that was much lower than its real value, and in bonds whose value was mistrusted. The Mexican Government took as the value of the land the far under-assessed value plus 10 per cent. The criticism has been that the land is valueless to the Indian in many cases because he does not know how to cultivate it properly. He cannot sell or raise money on his property, because it is not his in fee simple.

As Dr. Jones expressed it, Mexico has adopted in her agrarian program a fundamental of land holding that has been discarded long ago by Spain and other countries—the system of "entailed estates." That the program has not been executed to the best of possibilities, is generally admitted.

QUIET MOTOR HORNS SOUGHT IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following the report of its committee on noise measurement, which found that the average automobile horn is "a great deal louder than necessary to serve as a traffic warning," the noise abatement commission announced on July 14 that steps would be taken to appoint a committee of five manufacturers of automobile horns to coöperate with city officials in revising the specifications for horns.

Edward Fisher Brown, director of the commission, said he was already assured of the coöperation of the horn manufacturers, and expected to be able to announce the personnel of the committee in a day or two.

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Pan-European Union Indorsed as Ally of League of Nations

Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark and Norway Favor Briand Proposal—Admission of Russia and Turkey Supported

BERLIN (AP)—The text of Germany's reply to the memorandum of Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, for a "United States of Europe" was made public here July 15. It answers favorably France's suggestion for a European union, but stresses the objection that such a program could succeed only upon fundamentals of full equality and the same security for all participants.

Discrimination against countries or continents and exclusion of European states not members of the League of Nations, such as Russia and Turkey, must be avoided, the reply stated

European coöperation in the proposed league, according to the German answer, should not be made dependent upon military considerations affording greater security.

Military consideration, the reply urged, should not be placed in the foreground.

The reply made it clear that Germany welcomed the proposal and favored discussion of the whole plan at the next session of the League of Nations in September.

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—The Austrian Government's official reply to Aristide Briand's pan-Europe memorondum declares it supports the scheme as a measure helping toward removal of the present abnormal political and eccnomic conditions, particularly as existing in central Europe. It holds that the organization must fit into the League of Nations which should continue as the chief agency of international coöperation.

The reply emphasizes that any real step toward organization of European economic forces is only possible when European peace is safe from all possibility of attack, which state of affairs is only attainable by a new European attitude and methods. In reaching this position the new organization in coöperation with the League of Nations should find one of its chief tasks.

Austria would like to see economic questions, awaiting urgent solution at the present moment, settled not merely by experts, but in conjunction with political leaders in the different states as the best guarantee that the interests of Europe as a whole may be served.

Prague Regards Proposal as Pact Under Covenant

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE—The Czechoslovak Government's reply to the Briand pan-Europe memorandum heartily welcomes proposals to establish a new European federation which it considers should be regarded as a regional pact under Article 21 of the League of Nations Covenant.

The official text of the reply is not available, but semiofficial informa-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

RIOTING STRIKERS FIGHT SOLDIERS IN ALEXANDRIA

Many Fatalities Reported —Police Fire Into Street Mob

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt (AP)—Fourteen persons, of whom eight were Europeans, were killed in serious rioting during a general strike here on July 15. Approximately 250 persons were reported injured, many of them seriously.

At midday thoroughfares around Mohamet Ali Square were strewn with stones and the broken glass of hundreds of windows, and an army lorry which the rioters had upset was flaming in the square.

Firing at first over the heads of the rioters, the soldiers, it was reported by the Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent, were forced by the demonstrations to send their bullets into the mob.

The police at first swarmed over roofs of near-by buildings in an attempt to control the thousands of rioters, mostly youths who had participated in a general strike in sympathy with victims of recent political rioting in Mansourah and Bilbeis.

CAIRO, Egypt (AP)—The Exchange Telegraph Company reports that the use of British troops in rioting in Alexandria had been denied. Mohamet Ali Square has been occupied by a detachment of Egyptian army troops and reinforcements are being rushed from Cairo.

Less Persecution in Russia Is Cited

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Lord Brentford, formerly Home Secretary, addressing 5000 people at a meeting of Christians at Albert Hall here July 14, said, "There is no doubt that in spite of difficulties, troubles and danger in Russia, there has been an abatement of personal persecution of religions." He added that while oppression of individuals had been mitigated, the same could not be said of persecution of religious organizations.

A resolution proposed by Dr. Frederick William Norwood, chairman of the Congregational Union, was passed unanimously, urging "full liberty of religious teaching and worship to the people of Russia," and extending to the people of that land "cordial greetings of sympathy and hope."

Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, announced in the Commons June 14, that British representatives of the joint Anglo-Russian committee which is to negotiate the Soviet debt question, will comprise Lord Goschen, chairman, and Sir John Durance, Concemore T. Cramp, Sir William Max Muller, and Sir F. Leith Ross.

BOY FLIER RESCUED FROM PLANE WRECK

BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—Eighteen hours after his plane had flown into a mountain side in a dense fog, Frank Goldsborough, 19 years of age, junior transcontinental record holder, was rescued from the wreckage early July 15 and removed to Dunville Notch, where his injuries will receive attention.

Leonard Lawrence, a stage driver, discovered the wreckage at 6:30 a. m., after parties numbering more than 100 had searched all night since Donald Mockler, Goldsborough's flight companion, had come out of the woods with word of the accident.

Mockler was flying with Goldsborough from Buffalo, N. Y., to keep a lecture appointment. Goldsborough had left Cleveland July 14.

KANSAS WHEAT PLEA FALLS ON DOUBTING EARS

Once Burned, Twice Shy, Is Farm Board Attitude on Further Purchases

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Two members of the Federal Farm Board made it plain July 14 that they would not approve purchase of an additional 100,000,000 bushels of wheat in an effort to raise prices.

James C. Stone, vice-chairman and acting head of the board, and Samuel R. McKelvie, member of the board handling the grain problem, stated that pleas of Kansas senators made to President Hoover for additional wheat purchases would not be approved by the board. "Political pressure will have no effect on the board's decision," Mr. McKelvie declared. At the same time, at the White House, it was announced that the President would leave decision in the matter to Alexander Legge, chairman of the board, and to its members.

With these developments, the Federal Farm Board, organized July 15, 1929, passed the anniversary of its first year of existence, which sees it engaged in the greatest crisis of its career. The price of wheat has sunk to the lowest point in approximately 17 years, and something like a political revolt is under way in wheat-growing regions which is having its inevitable effect in Congress and national politics.

Wheat which the Farm Board purchased with taxpayers' money at $1.15 a bushel is now selling at around 82 cents a bushel.

Messrs. Stone and McKelvie indicated that about 69,000,000 bushels of wheat have been taken off the market and are now being stored at government expense at cost of about 1½ cents a bushel a month. They held out no hope that more wheat would be purchased.

"The farmers have already received more than they ever expected would be done for them under the Stabilization Act," declared Mr. McKelvie. "Taking the 69,000,000 bushels off the market at $1.15 a bushel had been a valuable experiment," he observed dryly.

Mr. Stone at the Farm Board was asked directly whether he thought the Capper-Allen proposal to buy more wheat would have the effect of raising the price, and answered that "he did not think so." He said he presumed the intention was to buy the wheat at a pegged price and to hold it, and added that he did not think it would do "any good." Action of farmers in holding wheat back from the market, he said would stimulate the price somewhat.

HUNTER FLIGHT SUIT TO END OUT OF COURT

CHICAGO (AP)—Litigation involving the endurance flight profits of the Hunter brothers will be settled out of court, it was announced July 14. A motion to restrain the flying Hunters from using the proceeds of their flight was withdrawn.

The motion was filed while John and Kenneth Hunter were still soaring above Sky Harbor Airport in their record-breaking plane, City of Chicago. It was in behalf of stockholders of a defunct concern which once owned the plane. The stockholders averred that the plane was sold to the Hunter brothers without their (the stockholders') knowledge.

TEST FLIGHT OVER CONTINENT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—George R. Huchinson, Richmond aviator, has left here for Burbank, Calif., the starting point of a nonstop test flight across the continent in advance of his proposed hop to Paris. He expects to fly here in the monoplane City of Richmond next week, and thence to New York, where the takeoff for Paris will be made.

GREAT THRONG PAYS TRIBUTE TO BAY COLONY

Big Day in Massachusetts Part in Tercentenary Memorable in Scope

In the presence of a great gathering on historic Boston Common, estimated to be not less than 200,000 persons, representatives of the great nations of the earth, joined with Massachusetts today in its observance of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Preceded by a great military parade, in which was a segment of British naval and military forces, the observances of "Great Day" brought together not only the ministers of many countries but also the Ambassador from the Court of St. James's to the United States, representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the city of Boston and the churches, with a great congregation of the people of the Commonwealth, all the significances which are part of the observances of the tercentenary.

The flags of Japan and of the Republic of China, of Greece and of France and of Italy and other nations fluttered from the roof of the "tribune," built as a speakers' stand for the occasion, an edifice of golden plaster, draped in the gleaming blue and gold of the Commonwealth, presided over by a shining American eagle of heroic size, and flanked by the flags of nation and Commonwealth.

The oration was delivered by Herbert A. L. Fisher, warden of New College at Oxford. "The American Commonwealth . . ." he began, "owes its being, not to statecraft or organization, not to deep political instinct, or clear-cut political dogma, but to the enterprise and courage of millions of self-sufficient men who, caring little about politics or mere political allegiance, settled this continent, clearing its forests, tilling its lands, harnessing its waterways, and raising up by their grim, intrepid energy the mightiest apparatus of mechanical power which the world has ever witnessed. . . ."

And in conclusion Dr. Fisher said: "And now you are celebrating your Tercentenary and I stand here before you, if not the very kind of Englishman whom the founders of this colony crossed the Atlantic Ocean to avoid, at least one a good deal too tolerant for their taste, while you who listen to me would perhaps be no less distant from the temper and outlook of those stern servants of the Lord. Little did they foresee that in the fullness of years their New England would be followed by a New Ireland, a New Italy, a New Germany, a New Poland, and a New Greece, all destined to be merged in a great and harmonious American Commonwealth."

Conservatives Act to Bar Scrapping of Simon Report

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

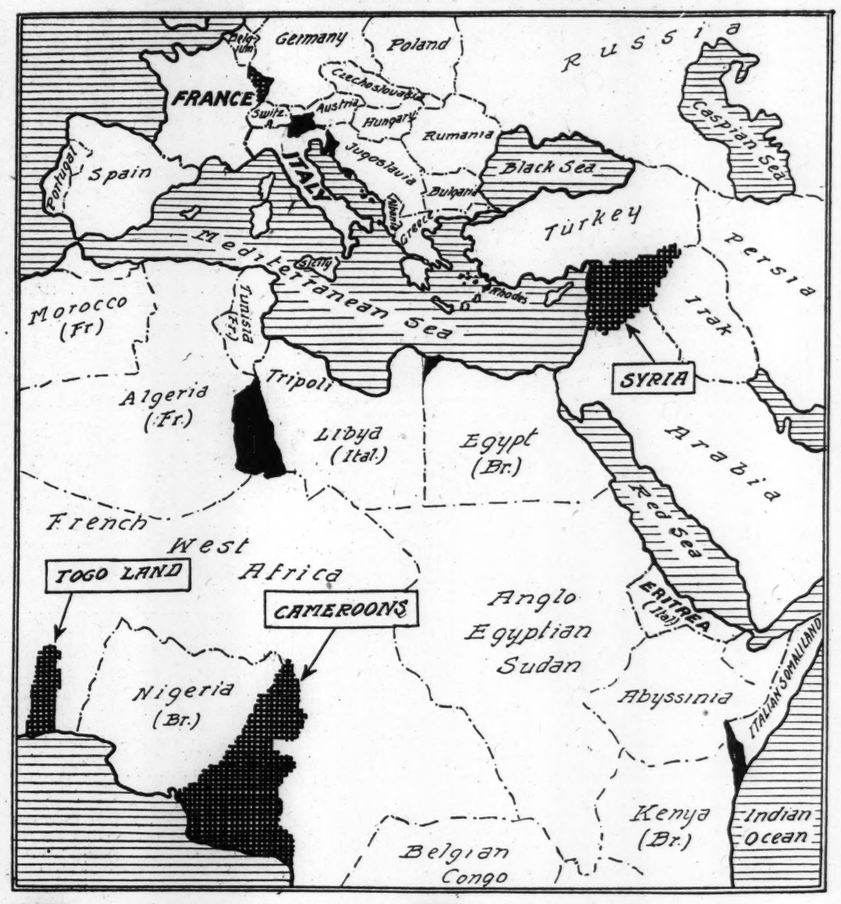
LONDON — The long-smoldering question of whether negotiations for a new constitution for India are to be continued here upon a nonparty basis or whether the Labor Government is now to take them into its own hands exclusively has been brought to a head by a meeting attended by Conservative members of both houses of Parliament, which passed a unanimous resolution demanding "adequate representation" upon what is known as the "round table conference."

Strong feeling has been aroused on both sides and the debate upon India which was to have taken place in the House of Lords July 16, has been postponed until next week to enable the Cabinet to reach a decision.

The Conservatives are apprehensive lest the carefully considered proposals for the future of India made by the all-party statutory commission under Sir John Simon may be jettisoned and a more hastily drafted scheme of a less sound character adopted instead in order to satisfy Indian Nationalists.

Labor, on the other hand, thinks that the fateful discussions about to take place are the British Government's concern alone and that the presence of Opposition members at them may jeopardize the prospects of finding a solution satisfactory to Indian feeling. The outcome depends largely upon the Liberals, who have not expressed an opinion. Meanwhile the Daily Herald, a Labor organ, declares the Government will call a general election rather than yield.

Post-War Territorial Gains by Italy and France



WHERE EXPANSION BREAKS OVER FRONTIERS

Efforts of Italy to Extend Its Empire Since the War and Its Dissatisfaction With the Peace Settlement Are Graphically Shown on the Frontiers of Europe and Africa. The Fascist Tide of Empire Flows First in the Tyrol and East Africa; Then at Fiume and Down the Dalmatian Coast to Sasseno, the Gibraltar of the Adriatic; Then in Libya and Cyrenaica in North Africa; Finally at Rhodes and the Dodecanese Off the Turkish Coast, Where Italian Naval Bases Have Been Established. Still a Teeming Population in Italy Demands More Room for Expansion, and Italian Foreign Policy Is Directed at Acquiring New Lands.

'Stifled Behind Barriers,' Virile Young Italy Demands of France a Place in the Sun

Root Cause of Franco-Italian Dispute, Italians Claim, Is French Misunderstanding of Vital Urge Felt by Fascist State

While negotiations are pending for the betterment of Franco-Italian relations, it is recognized that nowhere in the world does a political situation bear so portentous an aspect for world stability as that which centers round the Mediterranean. Public opinion is awake to the dangers of indifference. Informed observers are watching the Mediterranean with keen attention. To give a clear picture of the underlying causes of the Franco-Italian dispute, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR presents a series of 10 articles, the result of long observation and study, five by Dr. Paul Cremona, the Monitor's Rome correspondent, and five by Sisley Huddleston, European editorial correspondent for the Monitor. The following is the first article.

By DR. PAUL CREMONA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The abstention of France and Italy from the main terms of the London Naval Treaty through their failure to come to an agreement on the limitation of their respective naval forces, has attracted general attention to the Franco-Italian rivalry, which neither side is at pains to conceal, and on the danger which might threaten the peace of Europe if such rivalry is not eliminated as soon as possible.

The divergency of views which manifested itself in London between the Italian and French delegations constitutes only one aspect of the Franco-Italian feud which has kept the two countries at loggerheads for more than 10 years. It is necessary to examine objectively, and with a full sense of responsibility, the real nature, the dangers and the possibilities of the relations between France and Italy. The occasion for such an examination has often arisen in the course of the last few years, and each time the situation was found to have become more serious. At the present moment it may be frankly said that its gravity and the urgency of an understanding are such that to ignore them would amount to culpable negligence. It is vain and exceedingly dangerous to have the illusion that on certain slopes you can continue indefinitely to take a downward step every day and then stop when you wish to.

The causes which have given rise to the present controversies between Italy and France are, in Signor Mussolini's words, "neither serious nor insoluble, but only delicate." As a matter of fact, all the outstanding questions between France and Italy would be susceptible of a solution satisfactory to both parties, provided both were animated by good will and by a sincere desire to remove the points of friction by means of reciprocal concessions, as should be the case in all honest and straightforward transactions.

Unfortunately the attempts hitherto made to reach agreement have proved far from successful, because the efforts of the two powers to arrive at a lasting agreement have always been frustrated by a lack of reciprocal comprehension and of that friendly spirit which should have pervaded the negotiations. So long as this state of mind is not changed

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Federals Shift Attack Plan to Shantung Front

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—An official holiday was declared in Peiping July 15, celebrating reconciliation of the right and left wings of the Kuomintang, presaging the formation of a reorganized party government. In the meanwhile the Northerners claim further sweeping victories along the Lunghai Railway and a rapid advance along the Pukow Railway, which is designed to counteract President-General Chiang Kai-shek's projected offensive northward. Chiang apparently abandoned the Lunghai offensive, staking everything upon the Shantung operations.

NANKING (AP)—Nationalist leaders, July 15, were little concerned over the secessionist conference, in Peiping, of an appreciable portion of the Kuomintang's central executive committee, seeking to set up a separate government in the northern metropolis.

Local Nationalists said the disgruntled Peiping leaders likely would succeed in forming a government opposed to Nanking, but the new movement would prove short-lived. They believed Nanking's relatively better financial position would prevent the northern move from embarrassing the Nationalists.

The Kuomintang once wholeheartedly supported the Nationalists.

Tension Between France and Italy Lessened by Six-Months Naval Truce

BY CABLE FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The Foreign Office has acknowledged receipt of the Italian Government's assent to the proposal of Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, that Italy and France should not commence construction of any new warships before Dec. 1, and the naval truce between the two countries is in effect.

The full text of the Italian reply which was handed to M. Briand by Count Manzoni, Italian Ambassador, July 11, has not been published, but it is known that it announced Italy's intention not to continue with its naval program which called for the laying down of 29 new warships before the end of this year.

The six months' naval truce is expected to provide ample time for reaching satisfactory agreements concerning the Tripoli frontier, the status of Italians in Tunis and naval questions left pending after the London conference.

Although the new régime will make little difference in French plans, since construction of most of the naval units provided for this year has already commenced, the agreement with Italy has done much to relieve the strained situation and should bring an atmosphere favorable to further understanding.

BALDWIN VISIONS MORE INDIVIDUAL GOVERNMENT

Too Many Laws Stifle Personal Responsibility, He Declares

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Less government by official bureaucracy and more by voluntary associations of individuals outside the official fabric were foreseen as a result of present unrest by Stanley Baldwin, former Prime Minister of Great Britain, in a lecture before the brotherhood associations in Coventry, Eng., which was radiocast in the United States over the Columbia network.

"The tendency of the last few years to frown upon voluntary efforts will be reversed," he said. "It will give that direct expression to human personality which is freedom; that opportunity for expression which is the only honorable form of equality, and that association of all the elements in the state which is fraternity."

Mr. Baldwin's address, on "Democracy," was a notable expression of political ideals. No party, the Conservative leader said, has a monopoly of honesty or of wisdom, and no party is endowed with excess of courage and of candor. The leaders who have competed with one another in bestowing boons upon the electorate compete equally in telling the electors that what is really needed may be something quite other than they are receiving.

Of the making of new laws, he said, there is no end—yet nobody examines how far the laws have fulfilled the promises of their sponsors. These laws invade the province of the individual, and weaken his ability to control his own experiences.

"Character is built up by innumerable acts of choice," said Mr. Baldwin. "If all or most of the crucial choices in life are met for you by the state, what then becomes of the democratic ideal of the mastery of and resonsibility for one's own life?"

Like the old economists, he said, politicians assume the existence of an imaginary man, and fit their laws to him, without taking into account genuine differences and requirements.

PRISON DISCIPLINE CALLED EXCESSIVE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Disciplinary requirements at Clinton prison, Dannemora, are held to be "excessive" in a report issued on July 13 by the State Commission of Correction, following an investigation of alleged mistreatment of inmates which occupied two months.

The report criticizes the State's policy of concentrating all incorrigibles, so called, at Clinton prison, and urges immediate provision of additional space where a suitable segregation system can be carried out.

"No prison can safely be used as a dumping ground for all the undesirables that other institutions are unable to handle," the report says. "Until proper and sufficient facilities for the segregation of antisocial inmates are provided at Clinton prison, we believe the present practice of transferring so many difficult cases from other institutions to this prison should be modified."

COMPROMISE CLEARING WAY TO PACT VOTE

Change Sought on Norris Reservation Regarding 'Secret Understanding'

NO 'AFFRONT' SEEN TO HOOVER IN MOVE

Further Gain in Attendance—Five More Senators Return to the Capital

Senators Present During Roll Calls

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Washington

OF THE three roll calls taken in the Senate during the July 14 session the first showed 52 Senators recorded, the second 49 and the last 54 Senators present. The second quorum was called at a time when a number of Senators were at lunch, which accounts for the drop.

The Senators recorded during the day were:

Republicans

Allen, Bingham, Borah, Capper, Couzens, Dale, Deneen, Fess, Gillett, Glenn, Goldsborough, Gould, Greene, Hatfield, Hale, Hastings, Hebert, Johnson, Jones, Kean, Keyes, LaFollette, McMaster, McNary, Metcalf, Moses, Norris, Oddie, Patterson, Phipps, Reed, Robinson (Ind.), Robsion, Shortridge, Schall, Smoot, Steiwer, Sullivan, Thomas (Ida.), Townsend, Vandenberg, Watson, Walcott.

Democrats

Black, Caraway, Copeland, Fletcher, George, Harris, Harrison, Kendrick, McKellar, Overman, Robinson (Ark.), Sheppard, Simmons, Swanson, Thomas, (Okla.), Trammell, Walsh (Mass.), Walsh (Mont.).

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Following a series of conferences on July 14 between the President and Senate London Naval Treaty leaders, a movement was initiated by the Administration to bring about a compromise on the Norris reservation.

The effort to evolve an amicable agreement on the Norris proposal grew out of the advice to the President from pro-treaty quarters that an agreement on the reservation would greatly facilitate final ratification of the pact without in any way affecting or changing it.

The President, it is authoritatively learned, was informed that a bitter-end issue against the Norris reservation would play into the hands of the opposition, first in delaying action and secondly in arousing needless opposition to the treaty. It was pointed out to the President that the Norris reservation in no way changes any of the provisions of the pact, and that it merely reiterates the repeated declaration of the President and members of the confefence delegation that no agreements or understandings of any kind were entered into other than those in the written document.

To the objections of the President to the preamble of the Norris resolution, which associates the proposal with his refusal to transmit the confidential documents relating to the treaty twice demanded by the Senate, it was suggested that overtures be entered into with George Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, author of the article, for the elimination of the protested paragraphs.

Mr. Norris later indicated that he had no objection to striking out the disputed introductory paragraphs of his reservation. The matter of an acceptable compromise is being worked out by Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, a member of the naval delegation and other pro-treaty leaders.

The Norris reservation as submitted reads as follows: "Whereas, in the consideration of said treaty, the Senate, on July 10, requested the President to submit to the Senate all letters, cablegrams, minutes, memoranda, instructions and dispatches and all record files and other information touching the negotiations of said treaty; and

"Whereas, the President has declined to comply with said request and the Senate, therefore, in acting upon said treaty, has been compelled to do so without any opportunity to give consideration to the letters, memoranda and other documents and communications leading up to the drafting of said treaty and in negotiating the same; therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate, that in ratifying the said treaty the Senate does so with the distinct and explicit understanding that there are no secret files, documents, letters, understandings or agreements which in any way, directly or indirectly, modify, change, add to or take from any of the stipulations, agreements or statements in said treaty; and that the Senate ratifies said treaty with the distinct and explicit understanding that there is no agreement, secret or otherwise, expressed or implied, between any of the parties to said treaty as to any construction that shall hereafter be given to any statement or provision contained therein."

Victory Might Be Costly

While some pro-treaty leaders were confident that the Norris reservation could be overcome, others held that even if that could be done the victory might be so costly that it would ac-

tually be a defeat. It was pointed out that three or four senators had already announced that if the reservation was defeated they would either abstain from voting or would oppose the treaty.

With less than two-thirds of the Senate present it was dangerous, it was argued, to stir up needless antagonism which might express itself by indirectly attacking the treaty by allowing it to be postponed until later in the year, as is being advocated by the opposition.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who it can be authoritatively stated informed the President, when he conferred with him on July 14 regarding the Norris reservation, that he favored its adoption, also takes the position that the proposal is in no sense an "affront" to the President, as was claimed by Administration members. It is Mr. Borah's view that the reservation merely gives formal senatorial affirmation of what the President and the treaty makers have already repeatedly asserted.

This he holds is entirely within the Senate's rights, without in any way reflecting on the President.

No Diplomatic Victory Sought

David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, a member of the American delegation, continuing the pro-treaty presentation of facts declared during the July 15 session that the United States delegation did not go to London "for a diplomatic victory." Fairness to all was desired and obtained, he asserted.

As to the reason for the difference between the American delegates with the views of many of the naval officers Mr. Reed said that this was due to the fact that the naval advisers differed sharply among themselves.

The United States, Mr. Reed asserted, was in "an almost hopeless condition" in auxiliary craft when the conference opened, while under the treaty it goes on building, with Japan and Great Britain agreeing to stand still.

"This should seem to be sufficient to satisfy any reasonable American," Mr. Reed said, "but it does not seem enough for the navy general board."

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PRESIDENT GOING TO ROCKIES FOR SHORT HOLIDAY

Expects to Leave Late in August or Early in September

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—On behalf of the President it was definitely declared at the White House July 15 that he would make a vacation sojourn in the West later in the summer, spending several weeks in the northern Rockies, "solely for purposes of an outdoor holiday and rest."

This declaration put to end conflicting stories about his vacation plans. The President, it was declared, expects to be able to get away late in August or early in September. He had expected to spend all of August in the West but the prolongation of the Senate contest over the London Naval Treaty and the need for completing important matters after the chamber departs, now makes that impossible.

"The President," the White House statement read, "has received a very great number of cordial invitations to make public appearances and addresses in various cities en route. The curtailment of the period when he may be away from Washington and the very nature of taking a holiday and rest will preclude acceptance of these invitations and he believes they will not be pressed."

Glacier Park Prepares for Arrival of Hoover

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLACIER PARK, Mont.—Active preparations are being made in Glacier National Park for the anticipated visit of President Hoover in August or September.

At Two Medicine chalets, a force of workmen has been engaged for some time in remodeling the largest of the log chalets for use of the President and his party. Four suites, each with a bath, have been arranged in this structure providing accommodations for 15 persons.

Attachés will be quartered in other of the buildings which go to make up the Two Medicine group of chalets. Newspaper men, of whom between 40 and 50 are expected, will be put up at the main entrance hotel, 15 miles distant. A double telephone line has been constructed between the chalets and the entrance hotel, where it will connect with long-distance toll lines and telegraph wires.

The chalets are located at the foot of Two Medicine Lake, in one of the most beautiful sections of the park. They are reached by a modern automobile highway extending around Lower Two Medicine Lake and past Trick Falls to the main lake, from the banks of which rise precipitous mountains.

According to announced plans, the presidential party will be completely isolated during its stay in the park, as the highway and trails leading into the Two Medicine Valley will be closed to all except official travel.

World Court Judges Election Falls Due

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The Assembly and Council of the League of Nations will have to elect in September a whole bench of judges for the Permanent Court of International Justice, the term of office of the judges, which is nine years, then coming to its end, the first general election having taken place in September, 1921.

Moreover, Charles E. Hughes, the American judge, having resigned recently from the Court on being appointed Chief Justice of the United States, the Assembly and Council will have to decide whether to elect a successor up to Dec. 31, 1930, with some provision renewing the appointment from that date or simply to fill this seat, together with those of the other judges, for a period of nine years, beginning January, 1931.

The candidates are nominated not directly by the governments but by national groups constituting a panel known as the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague or by national groups composed in the same manner by governments not represented in the Court of Arbitration. Although, in order not to influence the decision of countries which have not yet nominated their candidates the official list of candidates will not be published by the Secretariat of the League of Nations until all the national groups have completed their lists it is known in League circles that the Danish national group nominated Frank B. Kellogg both for the interim period to finish the term of office of Mr. Hughes and for the full nine-year period of service. Although it is too early to reckon the possibilities of the election before all nominations are known it may be said that the candidature of the promoter of the Paris pact for outlawry of war is likely to be very popular.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

W. C. Corley, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Hettie Raynor, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Olive Gaiser, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Alonzo B. Campbell, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dick Azadian, Washington, D. C.
Mary W. Robinson, St. Louis, Mo.
Mary F. Herstkamp, Akron, O.
Mrs. Carrie S. Troutwine, Winchester, Mass.
Mrs. Nellie McFarland, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Mary E. Francisco, Indianapolis, Ind.
Miss Zellah Carringer, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Emma Esmay, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Helen Garlick, Youngstown, O.
Mrs. Margaret Garlick, Youngstown, O.
E. H. Garlick, Youngstown, O.
Mrs. Margaret C. Hall, Daytona Beach, Fla.
Mrs. Helen M. Walton, San Rafael, Calif.
Herbert Kraft Walton, San Rafael, Calif.
Herbert Kraft Walton Jr., San Rafael, Calif.
Mrs. F. H. Miller, San Rafael, Calif.
Mrs. Edith W. Dorr, Chicago, Ill.
George P. Dorr, Chicago, Ill.
Fred A. Wiebe, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Fred A. Wiebe, St. Louis, Mo.
Charles F. Wiebe, St. Louis, Mo.
Betty Ann Wiebe, St. Louis, Mo.
Helen Clark McCoy, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. M. E. Miller, Cleveland, O.
M. E. Miller, Cleveland, O.
Miss Luella Dee Gage, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Blanche A. Matthews, Denver, Colo.
Robert H. Matthews, Denver, Colo.
Mrs. Fred Peters, Detroit, Mich.
Fred Peters, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. E. M. Cook, Cambridge, Mass.
Wendell H. Brown, Tacoma, Wash.
Mrs. Ola G. Blagden, Memphis, Tenn.
Mrs. Emma Noble Wallace, St. Joseph, Mo.
Miss Betty Lou Wallace, St. Joseph, Mo.
Mrs. Ethyl Belle Walling, Minneapolis, Minn.
Walter C. Walling & Sons, Minneapolis, Minn.

REDS LAUNCH LOAN TO COMPLETE PLAN

MOSCOW (AP)—A great internal loan, expected ultimately to total about 2,000,000,000 rubles (a gold ruble is worth about 50 cents), was launched here July 15 to enable the Government to complete its five-year industrialization plan within four years.

All workers and peasants were urged by the Government to subscribe liberally to the new loan, which must be disposed of within three months. The first allotment was to be 850,000,000 rubles.

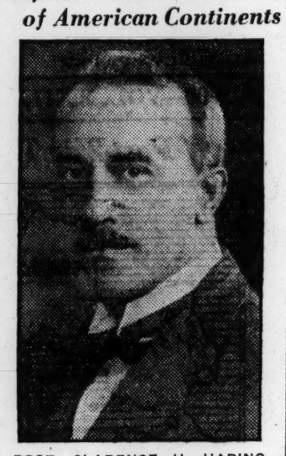
ITALIAN ARMY SUMMER CAMP

MONCALIERI, Italy (AP)—Aspiring young infantrymen of the Italian student officers' reserve corps gathered here July 15 to begin a two-months' course of summer training in open order tactics, bayonet drill, and work on the rifle range. At Milan another group reported July 15 to undergo similar instruction.

WOMAN PASSES ON AT 157

GUANTANAMO, Cuba (AP)—Camila Thaurane, Negro woman, who was playing with dolls when George Washington led his men against the British for American independence, passed on here July 14 at the age of 157.

Defines Interrelations of American Continents



PROF. CLARENCE H. HARING

PAN-AMERICAN DUTY GIVEN TO UNITED STATES

Speaker at Georgia Institute Traces Growth of Accord Among Latin Nations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS, Ga.—Effective coöperation between the United States and the 20 nations of Latin America can only be achieved by strict adherence on the part of officials of the United States to the ideal of Pan-Americanism, Dr. Clarence H. Haring, professor of Latin-American history at Harvard University, said July 14 before the Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Georgia.

The term "Pan-Americanism" was defined by Dr. Haring as a conception of relations between the nations of the American continents resting upon the conviction that these nations have common interests and problems, arising out of their location on similar geographic areas. This conviction, he declared, has led to the development of a program of inter-American coöperation in commerce, education, and the peaceful settlement of disputes.

The stumblingblock to further development of mutual action is the policy of the United States which leads to intervention in the affairs of the republics about the Caribbean Sea, Dr. Haring said. If the United States is to continue to coöperate effectively, he added, it "can only be by contriving to square our national policy with our officially declared Pan-American ideal."

After tracing the rise of Pan-Americanism, Dr. Haring said that the Pan-American Union in Washington has become more and more the clearing house for manifold inter-American activities.

"Side by side with the growth of the Pan-American idea," Dr. Haring continued, "there has been in progress during the past generation or two an analogous but somewhat narrower movement, a drawing together of the Latin nations exclusively among themselves. It isn't a political movement so much as a growing sense of solidarity among writers, students and diplomats. It represents a desire to maintain and develop the heritage of Latin civilization bequeathed to them by Mediterranean Europe. It is also inspired in part by a fear of the United States, a fear that unless Latin Americans bestir themselves they may be absorbed, if not politically, at least in an economic and cultural way, by the vigorous, expanding Anglo-Saxon power in the North."

VENEZUELA HOPES TO PAY ALL DEBTS TO HONOR BOLIVAR

(Continued from Page 1)

the end of the nineteenth century Venezuelan obligations had an irregular history which brought about a blockade of the chief Venezuelan ports by warships of Great Britain, Germany and Italy in 1902 in an endeavor to enforce claims of their citizens against the Government.

Through the intercession of the United States protocols were signed in February, 1903, dividing the foreign claims into various classes, claims arising out of damage to persons, claims of individuals and companies for economic losses and claims of the external bondholders.

Two years later provision was made for settling these accounts and other financial obligations by floating what is known as the loan of the diplomatic debt, issue of 1905. So weak financially was the Government at that time that it was felt it could not carry an interest charge more burdensome than 3 per cent and to assure that the payment would be made the Republic had to pledge the customs collections at certain of its ports.

All this occurred before Juan Vicente Gomez came into control in December, 1908. Thereafter the outlook, which had been so discouraging, rapidly improved under the influence of public order and improved economic conditions. The Treasury won a stronger position, and the diplomatic debt was steadily paid off even though the other current expenses were also steadily rising.

In 1905, so low was the confidence of investors in Venezuela that bonds could be purchased for 50.5 per cent of their face value but in December, 1928, they had risen to 98.7 per cent of par though they paid only interest of 3 per cent.

Meanwhile the total foreign debt was cut down from 133,059,400 bolivars in 1908 to 28,445,385 bolivars worth at current exchange $.1924 on Dec. 31, 1929; while the internal debt in the same period had dropped from 67,000,000 to 24,000,000 bolivars. The debt would doubtless have been paid off even more rapidly but for the fact that, the rate being so low, there was little incentive to do so. So favorable did the position of the Treasury become, however, that in July, 1928, the Government began to pay off its foreign obligations at twice the rate "nominated in the bond."

Nowhere else in America, and probably nowhere else in the world, exists a country with so favorable a financial position as that of Venezuela today.

For several years the cash balance in the national Treasury has been large enough to allow paying off all the national debt had it been desired to do so. The President of Venezuela in his message of April 27, 1930, announced that the Treasury reserves on April 15 totaled 101,919,251 bolivars while the total funded debt, external and internal, was only 52,791,296 bolivars.

Entire World to Honor Bolivar, 'the Liberator'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Reverential ceremonies to honor the centennial of Simon Bolivar, "the Liberator" of South America and national hero of Venezuela, are not to be limited to that country, but will extend throughout the civilized world, it is learned from Señor Pedro M. Arcaya, newly appointed Minister from Venezuela to the United States, who has just arrived in Washington from Europe.

The Government of the United States has presented a statue of Henry Clay to the Government of Venezuela which is to be unveiled at Caracas on Dec. 9. The Bolivar ceremonial is set for Dec. 17.

Señor Arcaya has been informed that many universities, colleges and historical societies throughout the United States are going to pay their respects to Bolivar on that date. A number of statues of him are to be unveiled both in this country and throughout Europe.

The principal ceremonies will take place in Caracas, the capital of Venezuela. The President of the Republic has already given orders for the erection of a new national Pantheon to take the place of the present structure which covers the spot where the remains of "the Liberator" lie. It is to be a structure corresponding "to the conditions of magnificence and beauty surrounding the glorious deeds of the Father of the Country, and the present prosperity of the Republic."

The President of Venezuela has further decreed the erection of a monument to Bolivar on the Campo de Carabobo, where the decisive battle of the War for National Independence took place.

The Pan-American Union has announced that it will hold a special session on that date. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State of the United States will be present at the ceremonies and the speeches will be radiocast on short-wavelengths which will be audible throughout all of South America. Mayor Walker of New York City has also announced that there will be suitable ceremonies at the statue of Bolivar in Central Park.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, JULY 20

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., WHDH, 830kc-361m.

NEW YORK—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WPCH, 810kc-370m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

BALTIMORE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WCAO, 600kc-500m.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, E. S. T., WJSV, 1460kc-205m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., WGHP, 1240kc-242m.; Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30, WMBC, 1420kc-211m.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 620kc-484m.

CINCINNATI—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-545m., auspices First and Second Churches of Christ, Scientist, Cincinnati; First Church of Christ, Scientist, Norwood, O.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. S. T., KFKX-KYW, 1010kc-294m.

TERRE HAUTE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

KANSAS CITY—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., WREN, 1220kc-246m.

DENVER — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., M. S. T., KOA, 830kc-361m.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KOMO, 920kc-326m.

PORTLAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KOIN, 940kc-318m.

SAN FRANCISCO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFWI, 930kc-326m.

LOS ANGELES—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., KECA, 1430kc-210m.

LONG BEACH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-340m.

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PAN-EUROPEAN PLAN BACKED AS ALLY OF LEAGUE

(Continued from Page 1)

tion indicates that a proviso has been made that all European states shall be included and their sovereignty remain intact.

Czechoslovakia's desire to make the confederation embrace the whole of Europe refers to M. Briand's proposal that Russia and Turkey as nonmembers of the League of Nations should, for the time being, be excluded. Emphasis is laid in the reply upon the fact that the establishment of a European confederation will be slow work, so preparatory steps must be taken carefully and gradually.

From a political standpoint Czechoslovakia is concerned mainly with protection of its newly gained sovereignty which it wants to keep intact, while economically there is great divergence of opinion betweeen various interests regarding the desirability in the future of a European customs union.

Czechoslovak industrialists have nothing to gain from high tariffs and therefore stand for the removal of tariff barriers within Europe and only the maintenance of overseas duties, as they plainly showed in a memorandum they presented at the recent Paris customs duties conference. But agriculturists want higher and higher tariffs on imported produce and to them the possibility of a single European ecnomic unit offers no great help.

In fact press statements of a number of agrarian politicians and the general movement toward establishment of a central European cartel fixing wheat prices show they see in the closer coöperation of agricultural states their main hope for the future. To them not an economic pan-Europe but an agrarian bloc in central Europe based on preferential tariffs seems the best solution. A similar cleavage of opinion exists in all the Danubian states.

Alteration of Frontiers Opposed by Denmark

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Denmark, which was one of the first countries to express approval for the Briand European federation scheme, has presented its official reply to the French questionnaire on this subject. It favors the admission of European countries not members of the League of Nations to some degree of participation in the union.

It does not approve the proposal to erect a permanent political committee of the federation corresponding to the League of Nations Council nor a secretariat similar to that of the Geneva organization. Denmark declares itself opposed to any forcible alteration in existing frontiers.

The Danish note maintains that the union should be concerned primarily with economic problems, leaving political questions, especially those of national security, to the League of Nations.

Economic Co-operation Put First by Norway

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO, Norw.—Economic coöperation should precede a political confederation, rather than the other way around, according to the Norwegian reply to the French Foreign Minister's Pan-Europe memorandum, which was delivered at Paris July 14.

Given coöperation in the economic field, political understanding would follow naturally, the reply intimates. A short, simple agreement should lay down the broad lines on which coöperation should be based, allowing free play to the natural processes of development. Membership should be open to prospective as well as actual members of the League of Nations, and not confined to present members, as suggested by M. Briand.

At the outset the chief delegates to the League Assembly should also be their country's representatives at the Pan-European conference. Afterward a permanent committee should be appointed from European members of the League of Nations Council, with additional representatives from nonmember states, each one occupying the position of president in turn.

In the opinion of the Norwegian Government, 20,000 kilometers of customs walls in Europe involve dangers to peace and the reduction of customs and political armor is just as important as reduction in armaments. Indeed, military forces cannot be reduced until economic and political barriers are lowered. Norway, like a number of other countries, it is declared in the reply, would find difficulty in accepting any system of confederation which would entail military obligations.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR SATURDAY, JULY 19

Rhythmic Music

"Melomaniacs" (CBS—T) Freddie Rich's orchestra; Irene Beasley, "Long Tall Girl from Dixie"; Reis and Dunn, "Wandering Minstrels"; "Chick" Endor. 7:15.

Earle Spicer, baritone; male quartet; orchestra (Fuller—WJZ—T) Two familiar ballads by Mr. Spicer, popular review, including "Rio Rita" medley, by orchestra and soloists; three revivals by quartet. 7:30.

Phil Spitalny's Music (WEAF Chain) Hotel Pennsylvania Roof. 7:30.

Guest screen stars; Paul Ash and stage show; Paramount Orchestra; Jesse Crawford; vocal soloists (Paramount Publix—CBS—T) 10.

Will Osbourne and his orchestra; Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra (CBS—T) Half hour each, 11, 11:30 and 12.

Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees) (WEAF Chain) Final network hour. 12.

"Hotcakes" (Sperry—NBC Pacific) Singing and playing quartet. 7:45.

"Melody Memories" (NBC—KGO, KFSD) Gail Taylor, soprano; piano and banjo soloists; orchestra. 8:30.

"Spotlight Review" (NBC Pacific) Two-hour network windup. 10.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). 6:15.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 11.

Hollywood Bowl Symphony Concert (Union Oil—NBC Pacific). Second radiocast program from the great natural ampitheater in the Hollywood hills. Karl Kreuger conducting. One hour and three-quarters. 8:30.

"Rainbow Harmonies" (NBC—KGO, KFSD, KTAR, KOA). Alternate light classics and popular melodies. 9.

Band Music

Goldman Band; Olive Marshall, soprano (WJZ—T). New York University campus concert. 8:30.

Arthur Pryor's Band (General Electric—WEAF—T). Familiar band classics as "Our Director," "Stars and Stripes Forever," Victor Herbert, Bucalossi's "A Hunting Scene." "The Lost Chord," a favorite with trumpeters, by William Tong, trumpet soloist. 9:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"The Jameses" (WEAF—T). Popular diversion—planning a vacation. 6.

"Uncle Abe and David (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45 and 11:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Dixies Circus" (Individual—WJZ Chain). David a Good Samaritan to a younger lad. 8.

Second Anniversary Program of Hank Simmons Showboat (CBS—T). Since this period of the unsophisticated drama was inaugurated in 1928 with the production of "Beyond the Rockies," over 19 stations, it has spread to a nation-wide net work of 49. By the by, if you are New York bound on vacation why not drop into Columbia to watch this period go on the air. Visitors are always welcome and you will spend an amusing evening while the genial director Harry Browne holds up various placards for you to cheer, boo, hiss, laugh, etc., as the action of the play requires. 9.

"Silver Flute" (WEAF Chain). Tales of a wandering gypsy. 10:30.

"The Bride" (WJZ Chain). Amos and Andy would call the "sitchiation" of this play a "mess." 10:30.

"Circus" (Gilmore—NBC Pacific). Ballyhoo, menagerie noises, hawkers' cries, and all. 8.

"Damon and Pythias" (NBC—KGO, KFSD, KOA). The classically perfect example of friendship. "Golden Legends" production. 9:30.

Characteristic Music

"Dixie Echoes" (CBS). Negro spirituals by voice group. 8:30.

"Nights in Spain" (NBC—KGO, KECA). Typical program by soloist and orchestra. 8.

Recitals

Lew White, organist; Genia Fonariova, soprano (WEAF—T). 8.

"Nocturne" (CBS—T). Ann Leaf at the organ. 12:30 a. m.

Anthony Linden, flutist (NBC Pacific). Emily Linden, soloist and accompanist. 7.

Talks

"Ted Husing's Sportslants" (CBS—T). 6:15.

Floyd Gibbons (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:45.

Dr. Arthur Torrance (CBS—T). 8.

"Romance of American Industry" (CBS—T). By its directors. 8:15.

Popular Vocal

Ponce Sisters (WEAF Chain). "Nanette," piano solo by sister Ethel. 11.

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NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATS OUT TO REGAIN LOSS

Name World War Veteran for Congress in District Lost on Smith Vote

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Maj. A. L. Bulwinkle, Democrat, of Gastonia, World War veteran and former member of Congress from the ninth district, has been nominated as the 1930 candidate against Charles L. Jonas, Republican, who defeated him in 1928 and was one of the two Republican Congressmen elected from this State, the other being George Pritchard, of Asheville, now a candidate on the Republican ticket for United States Senator.

Interest centers in the Bulwinkle campaign for the reason that the district, which is invariably represented by a Democrat, went Republican on the crest of the anti-Smith movement, which centered about Charlotte, where Frank McNinch, the anti-Smith Democratic leader carried on his activities. Charlotte went for Hoover, as did other communities in that section, which helped to swell the majority to 63,000 in the State.

Mr. Pritchard, Republican candidate against Josiah William Bailey, who defeated F. M. Simmons, incumbent, for the Democratic national nomination, has not yet begun his campaign. However, members of his party assert they will back him in a vigorous contest.

So far as any organized effort on the part of any Democrats to bolt the candidacy of Mr. Bailey is concerned, none has yet appeared. Mr. Bailey supported the candidacy of Governor Smith; the State went 63,000 for Hoover, and, two years later, Mr. Bailey won over Mr. Simmons, who declined to support Governor Smith, by a majority upward of 70,000. The situation presents a political complex that is admittedly hard to understand.

FLOODS AGAIN RAGE IN SOUTHERN KOREA

TOKYO (AP)—In the floods in southern Korea 220 persons perished, a Taikyu dispatch to the Tokyo Nichinichi, vernacular newspaper, said July 15.

The Taikyu dispatch indicated floods in Keishohokudo Province were the worst of the last week's series.

Hoping Against Hope That It's Nearest

Courtesy Playground and Recreation Association of America

RIVAL PITCHERS "ARGUING THE POINT"

Programs Arranged by Towns, Cities and Counties Cover a Wide Range of Recreational Activities, the View Illustrating a Keen Contest on Public Horseshoe Courts of the Park Department of Essex County, N. J.

ORGANIZED PLAY IMPROVES USE OF SPARE HOURS

Cities Acting to Conserve Adequate Acreage for Outdoor Activities

This is the second of a series of six daily articles on "Playground and Recreational Developments."

By WEAVER PANGBURN
Playground and Recreation Association of America

The expanding public recreation movement in the United States is chiefly significant against the background of increasing leisure.

As the eight-hour day supplants the nine or ten-hour shift and the five-day week rapidly invades the trades, to say nothing of generous summer vacations, what the public is to do with its spare time becomes a live individual and social question.

This issue has been more than met as far as commercially promoted entertainment is concerned. Witness the fact of one or more automobiles per family, the widespread use of the radio, and the popularity of the movies and of professional sports.

Enjoyable as are these pastimes, however, they have fallen short of fully meeting recreational needs. Being passive in the main, they make relatively slight demand on the individual's social, mental, and spiritual powers. They are not a completely satisfying use of after-work hours.

What with its daily margin of leisure and an energy reserve after the day's work, the American public finds itself in possession of surpluses with which to fashion a superb culture. There are those, including John Erskine, who believe that the nation is on the threshold of an unparalleled revival of the arts. At any rate, spare-time opportunities present a new and stimulating challenge to American intelligence.

Making One's Own Fun

The increase in leisure has been accompanied by another important trend in American life—urbanization. In 1920 the nation was 51 per cent urban. This year's census shows a still higher percentage. With this citified movement backyards disappear, sunlight and air are more and more obtained only at a heavy premium; and in the absence of forethought, precious park and playground space is permanently lost.

This trend makes it progressively easier to relax into passive entertainment and, if where there is the means, to try to buy fun instead of making it.

Public recreation, on the other hand, champions the idea of making one's own fun. And by fun it means not only outdoor games and sports, but also dramatics, orchestras, choruses, handicraft, water sports, hiking, camping, and social center activities. It means not only playgrounds for children, but municipal golf, tennis, and even classes in art for adults. Its slogan is, "Play the game yourself."

Recreation commissions work to rescue as many remaining open spaces, as possible, for parks and playgrounds, and to wrest water fronts on rivers, lakes and oceans from private exploiters who deny them to public use. They have also developed a system of training in methods of play and in organization service that opens opportunities for the use of these play skills

Social Abilities Strengthened

The playground provides space and leadership for the child's natural impulses to activity. The boys and girls find satisfaction in ball games, ring and singing games, play on the swings, bars and slides, in making kites, sailboats and model airplanes, in dramatics, story telling, in the dance, music, in hikes and nature study.

First of all, the playground gives the child a chance to employ his hours happily and usefully, and the opportunity of self-development, and ability to get along with others. A tendency to aloofness may be prevented. If he has skill with tools, a chance is given him to apply it. Through this medium many a child has found a new interest. Public recreation is also constantly teaching new recreation skills.

If 15 persons in Milwaukee wish to form a club or class for any recreation purpose, an instructor will be furnished by the city. In Evanston the minimum is 12 persons. Emphasis is put on skills that can be employed through many years. This leads frequently to fascinating hobbies and sometimes to permanent vocations. A number of playground boys who developed proficiency in building and flying airplanes are taking courses in aeronautics or engineering.

Besides its training or character in the larger sense of self-development, the playground has much to do with influencing moral behavior.

Testimony From Courts

From the copious testimony of judges and probation officers, police officials and social workers, on the value of organized play in reducing juvenile delinquency, is the following from John W. Boinski, probation officer, Juvenile Court, Milwaukee, Wis.

"Looking over my records beginning Jan. 2, 1924, I fail to find the name of a single boy brought into the Juvenile Court as a delinquent from my district who had been a regular attendant of the playground or social center, which is the winter playground for the boy. I know of no source which has helped me more in correcting delinquent boys than the playground, for it is during idle moments that the boy gets into trouble."

And, as to safety, the playground is seen to be of incalculable value in providing centers of shelter from the dangers of automobile traffic on the streets. How safe these havens are is established by the fact that the accident rate on playgrounds is so small as to be almost negligible, even though they are used by millions daily.

In general, public recreation is thus in the first place, helping to educate this generation for leisure, and second is organizing the community to provide opportunities for the use of leisure time skills. This is its contribution to satisfy living in twentieth century America.

GEOGRAPHICAL GROUP FORMED

LISBON (AP)—A Portuguese geographical society composed of prominent public men of all political creeds was established here July 13. Dr. Julio Dantas, formerly member of the Cabinet, was chosen president, and Jayme Batalha Reis vice-president.

Baby's Rattle and Toy Horse of 55 A. D. Unearthed in Excavations at Corinth

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—A baby's rattle and a little toy horse that date back to the time of Nero, 55 A. D., have been unearthed at Corinth, Greece, by Prof. T. Leslie Shear of the department of art and archæology of Princeton University. Professor Shear has been excavating in Greece under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens since 1925 and has made many notable discoveries.

The baby's rattle is of the shape of a crouching Negro boy and is fashioned from shiny, black clay. Inside it is hollow and two small pellets of clay produce the rattling. The article was evidently manufactured in quantity, since the name of the maker, Philokleides, appeared on the bottom.

The toy horse, found in the grave of the same child in which the rattle had been placed, is made of terra cotta. It is painted with a white slip on which black, red and orange colors are used to bring out certain details.

Instead of legs, the horse, like modern toys, has wheels in front and back which are attached by means of axles, which pass through the body. A hole appears in the nose of the horse where a string had been placed so that it might be pulled around by a child. A coin dated in the reign of Nero also was found in the grave.

Professor Shear will return to Greece in the fall and will work next season in Athens. In 1925 Professor Shear unearthed at Corinth an ancient theater which was buried about 40 feet below the surface of the ground. The theater contined many valuable portraits of gladiatorial scenes, as well as marble statues of the third and fourth centuries.

2 YEARS IN FAR NORTH AS ONLY WHITE WOMAN

MONTREAL (AP)—With her husband and their son, Mrs. J. D. Soper of Ottawa, sailed July 15 for the tiny settlement of Lake Harbor on Baffin Island, where she will be the only white woman, on a two-year research sojourn in Canada's Far North.

Mrs. Soper, the wife of an explorer for the Dominion Government, will replace the one white woman now in the settlement, a Church of England missionary who will return on the same steamer. The Ottawa woman will be 300 miles from the nearest neighbor.

BLIND RUSSIANS MEET

MOSCOW (AP)—The All-Russian Society of the Blind opened its convention here July 15. Roll call disclosed that 40 per cent of the blind delegates attending the convention are Communists.

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WELSH SOCIETY PUSHES MOVE TO RETAIN CUSTOMS

Eisteddfod Encourages Sustaining of Tongue and Traditions

By Sir E. VINCENT EVANS
Secretary to the Honorable Society of Cymmrodorion

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LLANELLY, Wales — The Eisteddfod, the greatest national institution of the Welsh people which takes place annually from Aug. 5 to Aug. 12, has existed, traditionally, from "time immemorial," but the story of its origin is veiled and uncertain. Numerous writers have attempted to connect the Eisteddfod with the Druidic cult, and to find in the various collections of Triadic writings the basis of the beliefs and ceremonies which were urged upon us in Celtic Mythologies and the pages of Barddas.

Saner writers such as the author of "The Literature of the Kymry" (to say nothing of the researches of the younger school) have discounted the vain imaginings of former prophets, and we are now content to think lightly of Druidic origins, and to agree with Prof. Gwyn Jones that there is no evidence whatever, so far as is now known, that the basic organization of the twelfth century was a survival of the Druidic system of religion and philosophy.

The word Eisteddfod simply means a sitting, a meeting, or session, more particularly a congress of bards and literati. It was, and still is to a great extent, an educative assembly—the temple, the Parliament, and the university of the democracy of Wales. Tradition has it that far back in the sixth century, a celebrated Eisteddfod was held at Deganwy where the bards of Taliesin Ben Beirdd, and those of Maelgwn Gwynedd were said to have competed. The laws and institutes of Hywel Dda refer minutely to the position and rights of minstrels and bards.

From the sixth to the tenth century, as might well be expected, there are no records. Gruffydd ab Cynan the Prince of North Wales in the eleventh century is said to have framed statutes and regulations for the conduct of the bardic fraternity, and these, although vehemently disclaimed by Iolo Morgannyg in later years, appear to have been "ruling orders" for a considerable period. For an examination into their meaning and value, we commend a careful study of the admirable essay by Professor Jones on "Bardism and Romance."

Meeting Held in 1523

Approaching the time of the Tudors we are on fairly solid ground. In the fifteenth year of the reign of Henry VIII (1523) we find that an Eisteddfod was held in the ancient town of Caerwys in Flintshire at which Rhys ap Howel ap Ieuan Vychan presided, in conjunction with Gruffydd ab Ieuan and Tudur Aled. The latter, one of the most accomplished of the bards, was a nephew of Dafydd ab Edmund who had a prominent place in the Carmarthen Eisteddfod of 1451 where he is reputed to have laid down the rules of Welsh Cynghanedd.

Caerwys, a comparatively small and unimportant town not far from the English border, appears to have been a favorite place for holding Eisteddfodau from 1100 onward, when ab Cynan is said to have attended and presided in person. The Rhys ap Howel, just mentioned, was an ancestor of the Mostyns, and in 1568 when Queen Elizabeth issued a commission for the holding of another Eisteddfod at Caewys, it was addressed among others to "William Mostyn Esquior" who with "his auncestors have had the gyfte and bestowing of the sylver harpe appertayning to the Cheff of the facultie."

The duty of the commission was to restore order "amongst the vagrant and idle persons naming themselves mynstrelles Rithmers and Barthes" who of late years had evidently grown entirely out of hand. A copy of the proclamation dated Oct. 23, 1567, signed on behalf of the Queen, was preserved in the Mostyn Library (see Report on MSS by J. Gwenogvryn Evans) and the "sylver harpe" referred to was held, so it is claimed, by the Mostyns "by right of descent from the Cymric Princes" under whose authority these meetings (Eisteddfodau) were anciently held, and who had the right of bestowing the award.

The harp is still in the possession of the family, and was often produced at assemblies of the Gorsedd and Eisteddfod meetings by the late Lord Mostyn. From this it appears that the "bestowal" only meant a temporary presentation.

Traditions Maintained

Apart from its historic interest the terms of Elizabeth's commission are important as illustrating many points in the history of the Eisteddfod as instituted, and in particular the relation which the gentry, especially those of North Wales, continued to occupy in regard to the language, literature, and music of the Principality in Tudor times. It is a curious fact, that to this day the descendants of the old Welsh families, notwithstanding English and other intermarriages, maintain a close relationship and a keen affection for the old established national institutions.

In the seventeenth century meetings were held in South Wales under the patronage of the Earls of Pembroke, Sir Richard Neville, Sir Richard Basset and others. Later in the same and the following century, there were notable gatherings under auspices of the Cymmrodorion, the Gwyneddigion and the Cymreigyddion Societies. In 1828 the Duke of Sussex presided at an Eisteddfod held at Denbigh, when communications were read from Sir Walter Scott, Robert Southey and Thomas Moore, proving the interest felt by British writers in the work of the Welsh institution.

In 1832 the Princess who afterward became Queen Victoria accompanied by her mother the Duchess of Kent, visited the Eisteddfod at Beaumaris. Noted Eisteddfodau were periodically held at Abergavenny under the inspiration of Lady Llanover and the guidance of Carnhauanawc, and at Liverpool under the control of the Gordofigwn. Many other provincial assemblies were held during the period.

Throughout all the years, the one question that agitated the minds of the lovers of the Eisteddfod was that of Eisteddfod reform. It inevitably crops up at one meeting after another, and it is because there was an attempt at a settlement in 1857 that we have selected Llangollen for this point of departure. The moving spirit at Llangollen was the Rev. J. Williams, better known as Ab Ithel, who had been appointed secretary. On that occasion there was a long and prolonged discussion on points of organization, and the means for continuing the organization on permanent lines.

Would Join North and South

Many views were put forward; they all agreed that as a starting point North and South Wales should be brought together, and to that end that the Eisteddfod should be held in North and South Wales alternately, and occasionally in large towns over the border. The incursions to England were justified on the ground that ancient statutes had attached London and Liverpool, and other cities to North or South as the case might be, for Eisteddfodic purposes. Other general rules were adopted and a committte was formed with the rector of Neath (afterward Archdeacon Griffiths) as chairman, to thresh out the details.

For a few years, Eisteddfodau were held under the supervision of the committee. At Caernarvon in 1862 an effort was made to set up a social section in which the late Sir Hugh Owen was the prime mover. It may be interesting to note that the effort still survives in what is known as the Cymmrodorion section of the National Eisteddfod. In 1863 at Swansea, there was a spirited attempt by John Thomas (Pencerdd Gwalia) who was more successful later on, to establish scholarships in vocal and instrumental music. In 1868 there was a great failure at Ruthin which involved a heavy financial loss, and the Reform Committee came to an untimely and unhappy end.

In the interval between 1868 and 1880 several excellent Eisteddfodau, more or less of a local nature were held; but there were persistent demands for the appointment of a Central Board for the control of the Eisteddfod as a whole, and after some delay a scheme materialized.

In April 1880 Sir Hugh Owen read a paper before the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion at the old Freemason's Tavern in London, wherein he outlined a scheme of practical reform and pressed anew the need for a permanent council to coöperate with the local Eisteddfod committee, in rendering the arrangements equal to the demands of modern requirements, without injuring the ideal which has caused the Eisteddfod to live in the hearts of the people of Wales through many generations.

Submit Plan to Meeting

The meeting decided to submit the scheme to a general meeting of Eisteddfodwyr to be held at the Caernarvon festival in the following August. At that meeting it was resolved that a "National Eisteddfod Association" should be formed on the lines laid down by Sir Hugh Owen, and in September a provisional committee met at Shrewsbury under the presidency of the late Sir John Puleston, when the principal rules and the main objects of the association were formulated.

The main objects may be stated briefly as follows: To raise by means of annual subscriptions and donations a fund which shall enable the association to offer prizes for competition and in other ways to promote the usefulness of the Eisteddfod; to secure the holding of only one National Eisteddfod in each year in North and South Wales alternately; to select the place at which it shall be held, and to fix the conditions to be attached to the selection; to assist in providing a suitable pavilion, in selecting appropriate subjects for competition, in securing men of eminence to preside at the meetings, in preparing the program, and in upholding the authority of the Gorsedd; to publish a volume of the transactions annually and such prize compositions as may be selected by the Eexcutive Council of the association.

The association in its early years met with a certain amount of opposition more particularly from the older Eisteddfodwyr who clung to earlier ideals, and who it should be remembered to their credit, had maintained, though in a somewhat impaired form, the zeal and the ceremonies inherited from the days of Iolo Morgannyg and his disciples. There was much discussion, but eventually an understanding was arrived at, and for many years the Gorsedd and the association have worked together for what they deem to be the good of the Eisteddfod.

Those of us who have been associated with the national institution for 50 years and more, have seen vast improvements. In music, particularly, thanks to the keen spirit of our younger composers and conductors, supported as this has been by the guiding experience and wisdom of Sir Walford Davies, Dr. Granville Bantock, Sir Hugh Allen and others, there have been immense advances. Quite recently the dramatic instincts of the Welsh people have been awakened, and the Eisteddfod is doing its utmost to foster its development.

In conclusion we may express the hope uttered by William Ewart Gladstone at the memorable gathering held at Wrexham in 1888 that the Eisteddfod and the language it helps to sustain, may become more than ever deeply rooted in the minds and affections of the people, that such meetings may continue to flourish and that the attachment of the Welsh people to their institutions and to their tongue may always have fair play, and result in their being maintained not only for the gratification of the people's tastes but for the elevation of their characters, and for the promotion of the best and highest welfare of the country.

Welsh Bards, in Song, Harp and Poetry, Observe Centuries-Old Festival

SCENES AT THE ANNUAL CELEBRATION OF THE WELSH EISTEDDFOD

Upper Row, Left to Right: Three Cliffs Bay at Gower, South Wales (©Photochrom); Cardiff Castle (©J. Dixon-Scott). Lower, Group of Bards and Others Are Shown Engaged in Pennillion Singing. That Is to Say Improvised Verse Suited to Harp Accompaniment, at the Eisteddfod (©Topical London).

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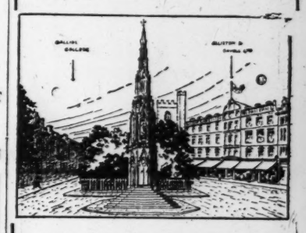
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'Stifled Behind Barriers,' Virile Young Italy Demands of France a Place in the Sun

(Continued from Page 1)

and replaced by an atmosphere of mutual good will, the regrettable incidents of the past cannot but occur again.

The relations between the two Latin "sister" nations have never been very cordial. Even before Fascism victoriously asserted itself in Italy, they were constantly quarreling, and the advent of Benito Mussolini to power, with all that his name and prestige represent, has certainly not contributed to smooth down the existing conditions; on the contrary, it may be said that the tension has considerably increased.

Peace Treaties Unequal

As Signor Mussolini pointed out in the Italian Senate on June 5, 1928, the unsatisfactory state of affairs between Italy and France since the end of the war "is explained in a large measure by what happened at Versailles, and which was more or less justly attributed to the political attitude of the French statesmen of the time, who failed to consider from a friendly point of view the claims of their ally, Italy."

There prevails in this country a deep conviction that, all through the Paris Peace Conference of 1919, France's representatives not only displayed a lack of friendliness but a more or less concealed hostility toward Italy. The sacrifices which Italy had to bear in order to achieve the common victory were not, it is alleged, recognized as they deserved beyond the Alps. Italian public opinion was deeply hurt and offended by this attitude, which has not been forgotten to the present day. In more recent years, whenever Italy put forward a claim, however just it was, the attitude of France was never considered to be that of a Government which desired collaboration with Italy.

Although France possesses a vast colonial empire with immense resources more than sufficient for her needs, Italians feel that she always sought to jeopardize Italian initiative even within the very limited fields where Italy was in a position to develop her activity. In short, while Italy, by signing the Pact of Locarno, had guaranteed the security of the Franco-German frontier, thus giving France a sincere proof of her friendly attitude, wherever she met France in the international field she encountered obstacles and distrust.

Italian People Aroused

This state of affairs accounted for the embittered feelings of the Italian people. One cannot stay long in Italy without noticing a strong undercurrent of hostility toward France, which is manifest in all classes of the population. The attitude of France is seriously perturbing those who favor closer coöperation between the two countries. It is felt that certain small powers would never have assumed a turbulent and provocative attitude toward Italy if they did not believe that there was behind them a sympathetic France. It is probably true that this encouragement on the part of France was entirely nonexistent, and was merely an illusion on the part of the statesmen responsible for the policy of those small powers, but there were many elements which gave these illusions a strong appearance of truth.

The difference of the internal régimes of the two countries has naturally contributed to render a resumption of cordial relations between the two governments even more difficult. Public opinion in France persists in making a distinction between Fascism and the Italian nation, regarding the former as a temporary phenomenon destined to disappear sooner or later. The Italian Government, on the contrary, considers these two terms as synonymous and regards any offense against Fascism as an offense against the whole nation. Those who follow closely the political developments of modern Italy will have no difficulty in admitting that even if radical changes should occur in a more or less remote future altering the present internal structure of the country if the Fascist régime were to fall giving way to a democratic form of government, Signor Mussolini's successors will attempt to follow him in a nationalist foreign policy. Even the most obdurate adversaries of Fascism seem to approve the expansionist and independent foreign policy of the Duce.

Anti-Fascist Agitators

One of the problems which has considerably strained Franco-Italian relations is that of the so-called "fuorusciti," or political exiles, who have sought refuge in France. The controversies to which the activity of these political refugees in France has given rise in the press of the two countries are sufficient to prove all the gravity of the problem and the extreme difficulty of an understanding on such a delicate question. The Italian viewpoint may be briefly summarized as follows: The Fascist Government has not the slightest intention of questioning the right of any state to extend hospitality to political refugees from other states. If such a right did not exist Italian national unity would, perhaps, never have been accomplished.

The Italian Government, however, believes that it is the duty of government authorities to see that there should be no abuse of this right. There are numerous Italian political refugees in other countries and their activity has never given rise to any serious incident, whereas in France the Italian political exiles are left absolutely free to carry on a most venomous campaign against the present Italian régime, a campaign which goes so far as to openly instigate and encourage crime. In no other country have so many outrages been committed against the Italian consular authorities and against private individuals merely because they belonged to the Fascist party, and the culprits have almost invariably either remained unpunished or been sentenced to short terms of imprisonment.

The intimate relations which the Italian political refugees in France cultivate with the leaders of the parties belonging to the French Left; the liberty which is given them to attack continually in their own press and in the newspapers of the country which gives them hospitality, the Government of a friendly nation; the fact that the meetings of Italian exiles are often attended by representatives of French political parties—all this is not only harmful to the good relations which ought to exist between the two countries, but gives rise to the belief in Italy that the French authorities deliberately encourage the refugees in their campaign against Fascism, thus indirectly interfering with Italy's internal affairs. The French Government, it must be admitted, has suppressed several anti-Fascist journals in France besides expelling a number of Italians from its territory, but the general opinion is that it has not yet displayed all the firmness and good will necessary to hold in check the activity of the anti-Fascists.

Italian Aspirations

Quite apart from the various misunderstandings which have arisen between the two nations and the specific problems still awaiting a solution, there is another aspect of Italo-French relations, undoubtedly the gravest and most fundamental, which must be examined with proper attention. What chiefly irritates Italy is the absolute failure on the part of French public opinion to understand Italy's aspirations, which correspond to her vital interests. Under Signor Mussolini's strong government Italy has undergone a deep change, and has become a great power in the full sense of the word, a furnace of patriotism and of exasperated and exacting nationalism. The nation has become veritably united, looking forward confidently toward the future, and now feels so strong and well organized as to exact from other states the full recognition of her right to expansion.

In past ages other states have found themselves in Italy's present conditions and Italy's position, therefore, could be perfectly well understood. Brimming over with youth and virility, with no outlet for her excessive population, lacking raw materials essential to her industries, she feels almost stifled in her own narrow territory, she feels that she has as much a right as other great powers to a place in the sun, and sees with bitterness that while her former allies in the Great War have shared colonies and mandates, she has remained empty handed, despite all her sacrifices. Italy of today feels all the iniquity of the treatment which was dealt out to her at Versailles, and is determined to obtain a recognition, even if tardy, of what she believes to be her rights.

Italy Must Expand

She looks at France and compares her condition with that of her neighboring country. France (so the argument runs) with an almost stationary population is plainly in a state of decline, while Italy with her constantly increasing population needs an outlet for her exuberant forces (Italy's population is increasing at the rate of 10.5 per thousand, while France's increase is only of 2.6 per thousand); France possesses a colonial empire far in excess of her needs, part of which owes its prosperity to the work and industry of Italian emigrants, while Italy has only a few barren colonies which cannot even absorb a fraction of her excess population.

Is it really possible, Italy asks to herself, that France should not see the needs and vital necessities of Italy and should do its best to oppose her legitimate expansion? Italy does not seek expansion to the detriment of France, but she is surprised and irritated in seeing her neighbor constantly placing obstacles in her way, and attempting to apply to this day by every means in her power her ancient political axiom: Pas de grandes nations à nos frontières (No big nations on our frontiers). Moreover, there is a deep difference of views between Italy and France regarding the present status quo and the inviolability of the peace treaties. It is evident that Italy would not oppose, but on the contrary would favor, a limited revision of these treaties, for she regards them as the determining cause of the present status quo of the world, which is considered unjust by Italy and contrary to her interests.

It is therefore necessary, in order to arrive at a sincere and lasting agreement, that France and Italy should examine their fundamental differences with a full appreciation of their respective rights and needs. The abyss which divides them, although serious and dangerous, is not yet so wide as to exclude the possibility of bridging it over. But it is essential that the two nations, in examining their outstanding differences, should place as a principal basis the common desire to live in peace and harmony. Only in this manner it will be possible for France and Italy to arrive at a friendly understanding which, while safeguarding their interests, would at the same time insure the peace of Europe.

Red Peril Warning Uttered by Vatican

VATICAN CITY (AP)—The solemn warning to "beware of the spread of Bolshevism," was uttered by the Pope July 14 during an audience which he gave to Monsignor John Augustine Ryan, rector of the Catholic University of America at Washington, D. C.

"The people of the United States do not realize how far Bolshevism has spread," the Pope asserted, adding that when he was in London some years ago before becoming Pontiff he was startled by the hold that Bolshevism already had obtained there.

The Pope warned America to "beware lest anything similar happen to your own country."

The warning followed half an hour's conversation with Monsignor Ryan and was given during a conversation about the stock market reversal of last October.

Replying to a question put to him by the Pontiff, Monsignor Ryan said there were at least 2,000,000 unemployed persons in the United States. The Pope countered, "This is just the right time for the spread of Bolshevism. The people in the United States do not realize how far it has gone."

HEIMWEHR FIREARM INQUIRY IS OPENED

VIENNA, Aust. (AP)—A provincial criminal court on July 15 took up investigations of charges against Count Rudiger Starhemberg, leader of the Heimwehr, for illegal possession of large quantities of firearms.

A number of Vienna business men are involved.

BRITAIN PLANS LOAN TO AID UNEMPLOYED

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Government proposes to take steps to borrow an additional £10,000,000 to pay unemployment insurance benefits to those without work.

An official statement published here July 14, shows that if the number of unemployed remains as at present, this will supply the necessary funds—additional to the total subscribed under the existing law by employers, workers and the state—sufficient to last until next March. This £10,000,000 will raise the amount borrowed for this fund to £60,000,000.

PITTSTON CO. INCOME

Pittston Company reports for five months ended May 31, 1930, net income of $735,252 after interest, federal taxes and reserves.

CHILE AND PERU AGREE OVER BOUNDARY LINE

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Agreement has been reached between the Governments of Chile and Peru over the exact boundary line between the two countries, the Foreign Office announced July 12.

The mixed boundary commission placing the boundary markers had become deadlocked over the exact location for the Laguna-Blanca section and the difficulty was settled only after numerous conferences here between President Leguia, Foreign Minister Pedro Oliveira, and Chilean Minister Conrado Rios Gallardo. The accord places the boundary some 2500 feet north of the Arica-La Paz railroad which runs through Chilean territory from the port of Arica to Bolivia.

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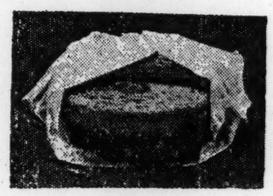

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Cranberry sauce on lettuce makes a delicious salad
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Women's Enterprises and Activities

A Maker of Babies' Dolls

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Hartford, Conn.

ONE naturally associates children with women, and these with toys, although the larger manufacturers of toys are generally men. So it is not so startling as might at first appear, particularly in this age when women are seen in so many of the professions and trades formerly followed exclusively by men, to find that a woman in Hartford is the founder, manager and sole boss of a factory devoted to the making of cloth toys which are sold in various parts of the United States.

Miss Katherine Klar, after six years in the business, is now the executive. During the busy seasons which occur before Easter and before Christmas, Miss Klar employs 25 "home workers" in producing cloth dolls and animals to fill the orders which yearly show an increase over the years preceding. The teaching of these new workers she delegates to an assistant, who goes around to various homes and teaches women Miss Klar's methods of stuffing, shaping and decorating dolls and animals, according to formulas devised by her.

The Hobby Rides to a Profession

The story of how Miss Klar took to manufacturing cloth toys as a full-time job ought to furnish a suggestion to many women readers of this article who are trying to find themselves. Miss Klar, six years ago, was a public stenographer—"one of the best," we are told—and consequently she was occupied all the time.

Miss Klar would have been a public stenographer to this day, perhaps with a staff under her, if it had not been for a pleasant hobby she had of sewing cloth toys, in her spare time, for the amusement of her small niece. These toys "made a hit" with the rest of her relatives and Miss Klar soon discovered herself obligingly making cloth toys for relatives and friends. One Sunday she dressed a long dog and this pleased her so much that she made a few more animals and took the lot down to one of the big department stores.

That visit to the department store was the first of several made to refill orders. Soon other stores were asking for the toys and before she had time to realize it, Miss Klar found herself bombarded with orders from every side.

So she rented a garage and here she made toys in great quantities, at the same time maintaining her work as public stenographer. The difficult thing about this arrangement was that both branches of her activity were going at full speed. It did not take her long to see that she would have to make a decision between her profession of stenography and her business of toy-making, for she realized that she was not paying adequate attention either to the one or to the other.

It was a hard decision, for she was earning money in both fields and both had possibilities. Eventually, she turned her back on public stenography and went whole-heartedly into the business of manufacturing and selling cloth toys.

One in Five Can Stuff Artistically

She gave up the garage as both inadequate and undignified for a place in which to have a factory and rented quarters in a suitable building, where she has been for the last three years.

Miss Klar has never had cause to regret her decision, for business is good. During the rush season it is hard work, she says, but then she has practically the entire summer to herself, although she never goes off for more than 10 days at a time.

Miss Klar's staff of stuffers and sewers are women who do their work at home. Her assistant, whom she has thoroughly trained in her method of manufacturing various types of cloth dolls and animals, goes about recruiting women to do this work. She has found that while the making of the toys, in her opinion, is fairly simple, only one out of five women is found who can do the work satisfactorily.

"The chief thing," points out Miss Klar, "is the stuffing of the toys. Stuffing is an art in itself and the success of a particular piece of work depends on how well the worker shapes the stuffing into the form of the object desired."

These workers of course do not have a steady job, as the business is mostly seasonal, although the cloth toys are sold throughout the year, says Miss Klar. Each season the old employees are looked up again and when some of these drop out or the season's demands are greater than those for the previous one, new women must be trained.

The toys are made of the same material of which powder puffs are made and this gives them a soft, fluffy feeling. Dogs, rabbits, ducks, bears, and what not, are made in this way.

These toys are meant for infants and because of their infantile appeal have a somewhat limited market. But, for the same reason, the competition in this type of toy is not so great as in the field of the more general toy.

When completed, the products of the home workers are delivered to the "factory," where the toys are inspected, packed and sent to their various destinations throughout the country.

Miss Klar no longer solicits orders for her goods. She has a couple of salesmen covering several territories and she employs a jobbing house to distribute her wares. She thinks the latter, if it is a good house and not inclined to push a few favorite articles to the exclusion of the others, is the best arrangement, because by this method she is relieved of the hundreds of accounts which she would be obliged to keep with individual stores. By the jobbing method she has one account with the jobbing house and depends upon them to dispose of her products to the best advantage.

Women's Organizations

DURING the year since the establishment of the Institute of Women's Professional Relations, which was mentioned in this column last Tuesday, several bulletins have been issued by the organization. The primary task of the Institute to date has been, according to Chase Going Woodhouse, the director, in an article in the Bulletin of the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs, to gather a basis of definite, ascertained facts. The bulletins contain these findings, they have been published by the North Carolina College for Women and in professional journals and certain popular magazines.

One bulletin called "Occupations for Women, a Bibliography," is a volume of 290 pages listing 1801 references to 1184 different books and articles by 1038 authors covering 125 fields of work for women. Besides 20 chapters dealing with special fields of work, there are additional chapters on Personnel Work in College, Some Problems of the Professional Woman, and Vocational Tests. Every year in February a supplementary list will be issued bringing the material up to date.

"Married College Women in Business and the Professions" is a study of women who have paid jobs as well as having their homes and families. Some 500 women assisted in this study by telling why they work outside of their homes, what they do, what they earn and how they manage the double job. The institute is continuing this study, and will issue a special bulletin on the topic within a few months.

The first Ph. D. degree granted to a woman in an American university was given in 1877. Since that time women have asked many questions about the work and requirements connected with taking such a degree. These questions have been answered by 1025 women who have taken the degree, and contain replies to such queries as: "When should such a degree be taken?" "What will it cost in money, time and energy?" "How valuable have other women found it?" "In what fields is it of real service?" and many others. These replies have been studied in detail by Dr. Emilie Hutchinson of Columbia University, and constitute Bulletin No. 2 of the institute.

Bulletin No. 3 contains a comprehensive list of the fellowships, scholarships, assistantships and special grants awarded for study in graduate schools of the universities and colleges both in this and other countries. It is hoped that this list will be of assistance to the college woman in obtaining such special preparation as she needs for certain business and professional fields.

Besides these general studies, Mr. Woodhouse says that the institute is engaged upon the detailed analysis of three specific fields of work for women; business openings for the woman with home economics training, opportunities in department stores, and possibilities in the banking and investment field. In each case the field is being studied by means of interviews with women who have been successful in the work, by learning from executives what type of woman they desire for the positions in their organizations, what training is necessary and desirable, and what opportunities that field offers. The purpose is to develop a definite set of findings and recommendations which will be of use to the student, to the college and to the business world.

A Snow-Mobile in Which Mrs. Ethel S. Whitten Traveled in the Maine Woods

Woman Studies a Lumber Camp

THE announcement that Mrs. Ethel S. Whitten was to deliver an illustrated lecture on "The House That Jack Built" aroused this writer's interest. When she learned that the talk dealt with the story of how certain lumber is produced and marketed, from the growing of the trees in the Maine woods, to the spectacular float downstream of thousands of sawed trunks, to the final sawing and planing in the mills, she was more than ever intrigued.

"From childhood," Mrs. Whitten said, "I had maintained a strong desire to live in and explore the Maine woods in winter. I found but one all-year-round camp, at Oak Point, Portage Lake. I arrived there in a blizzard, and was driven over an unbroken road through the forest with the horses plunging in five feet of snow. Men on snowshoes ran beside the sled, built on low runners to keep it from tipping over. I stayed there three and a half months.

Logs Ready for Sluicing Above the Dam — Velox

Recorded in Photographs

"The second night after my arrival, the temperature went down to 25 degrees below zero. But as spring advanced, birds of gorgeous plumage visited us, as though to atone for the rigors of the winter. During the weeks I obtained pictures of snow scenes and spent my time exploring on snowshoes the lake and forest trails."

An entertainment bureau saw these pictures and invited Mrs. Whitten to present them before public audiences with a lecture depicting her experiences. Feeling that the material in hand was not sufficiently complete, she returned to Portage Lake and remained there for 15 months.

"First," she explained, "I made pictures of poles—that particular yard ships a larger number of poles than any other in New England—from the trees in the water to the peeled and sorted product.

"After the trees are cut, they are collected in a pile, often 500 to a pile, 15 feet high. One morning I drove with the logging boss over the lake and out through one square mile of sawed logs. There were 15,000,000 feet of lumber worth $500,000, the product of one season's cutting. These logs were waiting the coming of spring, when they could be started on their journey down the lake. They made an impressive picture.

"The logs are conveyed to the water by means of the log-hauler roads. These are specially constructed, narrow roadbeds built of frozen water, solid and immovable. On this ice a sled train of logs, sometimes composed of 25 sleds, makes its way to its destination.

"But the floating of the logs downstream is the most spectacular part, perhaps, of all this logging operation," Mrs. Whitten said. "As soon as the ice goes out, the waters are powerful enough to float even the largest logs. The stream is full of them almost from bank to bank. Lumberjacks with pick poles are stationed all the way along the banks on both sides of the river, to tend the logs and avert difficulty when they get blocked in a jam. This occurs when a large log gets crosswise of the stream and other logs pile up on it. Sometimes these jams become so huge and so firmly fixed that it is necessary to dynamite the pile in order to free the stream and get the logs going again."

Mrs. Whitten's pictures cover not only these processes, but the finishing operations in the mills, and every detail connected with the preparation of lumber for its diverse uses.

The Camps

The living conditions at the camp are most primitive, as Mrs. Whitten described them. The camps, which must be located near a stream, are built of logs taken from near-by trees. One section of the camp is used for the cook-room and dining-room, a second part for sleeping quarters for the crew of about a hundred men, called lumberjacks; a third part is set aside for storing supplies, and in that live the foreman of the camps, the clerk and cooks.

"My first dinner in the dining-room was a novel experience," said Mrs. Whitten. "The aroma of baked beans (the Boston kind), different kinds of meat, hot baking powder biscuits, freshly fried doughnuts, pies of several sorts, cake of at least three kinds, and hot beverages, greeted me. The best of food is served. The crew, who work in the open at 25 degrees below zero, did not lack appetites. They are not allowed to talk while eating—a rather general rule at lumber camps.

"Meals are served, at intervals, 24 hours a day, for in the season there are about equally heavy night- and day-working forces.

"And that night after dinner," she added, "we got the Boston Symphony Orchestra on the radio in my hostess's cabin."

Mrs. Whitten has a large number of slides with which she illustrates her lecture.

J. S. J.

An Exponent of Modernist Ideas in Painting

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New York

MODERNISM in art is difficult to understand. Modernism in furniture and in skyscrapers already has an appreciative public, but modernism in pure art—in paintings and etchings and lithographs—is still somewhat of a mystery.

A talk with "Nura," who is Nura Woodson Ulreich in private life, reveals her ideas concerning some of the feelings behind the modern art movement. Mrs. Ulreich is an outstanding woman modernist.

She devotes most of her time to painting children. She does not paint from models. Yet she paints real children. She does not paint them as they would look in a photograph. She paints them as they look in their own imaginations. Children live in an imaginary world which is more real to them than the actual world about them, she says. Her memories of the imaginary world in which she lived when she was a child are still vivid. She tells of how she had two very tight and awkward pigtails which she abhorred. But she very seldom thought of her two black pigtails, for when she walked along the sidewalk or ran about the yard, she always thought of herself as having several feet of golden hair flowing down to her knees. So now she paints the child with the imaginary golden tresses, rather than the child with the two actual pigtails.

She says that she has heard people remark at her exhibitions, "How terrible to distort poor innocent children like that!" But Mrs. Ulreich does not, in her own thought, make them less actual or lovely. She paints their imaginations. They are odd little children whom she paints, but children that are very much alive.

How Mrs. Ulreich arrived at this particular expression of her art is interesting. She went through the usual art schools. Always she was set to work to paint from a model. She painted diligently, as she was told from models. But she was always dissatisfied.

She Asked, What of It?

"Even when I had painted an excellent likeness, I could not feel that I had done anything worth while," she said. "I would look at the likeness. 'There it is—but what is it?' I would say to myself. Invariably I came to the conclusion that I had painted nothing significant. I was painting only the outside of a person. My picture was static."

She was looking for expression. She felt that she must paint more than mere outward likeness if she was to feel satisfied with her work. She wanted to paint people's emotions and thoughts. She wanted to catch the idea of life in her models.

"How can I paint the essence of a person?" she kept asking herself. She wanted to reconcile the outward shell with the inner thoughts, and to express the two in her paintings. She felt that the conventional art training was continually setting limitations upon her, and that she must break loose from it.

Dynamic Design

Gradually she began to find in design the solution for which she was looking. Design, she discovered, expressed the significant character of an individual or an idea. Dynamic design! That was what she had been looking for. A picture, she decided, should not be a likeness. It should not be photographic. Perhaps in the days when there was no photography there was some reason for an artist to attempt to paint likenesses which would serve as historical documents or as family records. But with photography occupying the position which it has reached today, she feels there is no need for the artist to reproduce faces and figures. The artist works on a piece of canvas of a given size. He designs within that square of canvas. And in his design he expresses an idea, or a thought. He has something to say, which he says in beautiful colors and beautiful lines. He cannot say it by reproducing the face of a model.

As Mrs. Ulreich came to these conclusions, she began to paint less conventionally. She began to paint honestly, in the way she felt. She would not let herself paint as people thought she should paint, or as she had been taught to paint. That did not express her own ideas.

It was at about this stage in her development that she had the opportunity to go to France for a year. There she was free from financial responsibilities for a time, and she gave herself up to painting only those things which she wanted to paint. Slowly it dawned on her that she was painting almost nothing but children. The whimsical and the humorous in child life had appealed to her almost without her knowing it. She found that the thing that she wanted to give the world she could best give through children. She continued to paint pictures of children—children as they appeared to themselves. And that was how she became a modernist.

A New Standard for Criticism

It seems strange to Mrs. Ulreich that people have such difficulties in understanding modern art, for to her it is her own natural way of expressing herself. She tells of an exhibit which she visited in Vienna. She was with a group of American club women who were curious about the new art, but who knew very little about it. There was one picture of a human figure. The figure was in no way realistic, and one of the arms was placed in a very unusual position. One of the club women came up to Mrs. Ulreich and said, "Will you tell me if that is supposed to be a human arm?" Mrs. Ulreich tried to explain to the woman that the arm was a part of a design. She explained that just as flowers were used in odd arrangements to form motifs for designs, so a human figure could be used as a motif for a design. She told the woman that the picture was not intended to be a realistic reproduction of a human figure. But all the woman had to say was, "Well, you may call that art, but I don't!"

"People do not balk at poems that are unreal," said Mrs. Ulreich. "Why should they be so slow to understand pictures which are not conventional? There are many phrases in poetry which, taken alone, may seem ridiculous and unreal. But when they are taken as a whole, together with the rest of the poem, they are beautiful. It is the same way with painting. A picture of a sunset may seem absurd if taken part by part. The layman will probably say, 'But who ever saw a sunset like that?' But the picture as a whole may be very beautiful. It is not supposed to be the exact likeness of a sunset. It is a design expressing the idea and the emotion which the sunset caused."

Modern art, Mrs. Ulreich feels, is a step in the progress of art. It is by no means a final stage. It is the contribution of this age to art. Those artists who are honest, who have something to say to the world through their art, and who forge ahead regardless of criticism, are the ones who are paving the way for future and greater developments. As the public understands more and more fully the language of the modern artist, it will instinctively appreciate and enjoy his work.

Chinese Women of Today

By ME-IUNG TING

IN CHINA woman has in the past been regarded traditionally as an accessory to man. She has been considered inferior both mentally and physically, and her only sphere of activity has been the home.

The girl learned three regulations of obedience, and four womanly virtues. At home she must obey her father; when married, her husband; when widowed, her son. The four womanly virtues are womanly words, womanly looks, womanly deeds, and womanly behavior. If the girl was fortunately born into a home of culture and wealth, she was educated in etiquette, art, music and literature, under a private tutor, for in old China there was no school for her.

When a girl married she became a member of her new home and a guest in her parents' home. Her duties were many in the new environment. These were filled with filial piety toward her new parents, loyalty to her husband, tolerance toward her husband's relatives, tenderness for her children, generosity to her servants, and diligence in her home duties. She performed all her household duties in absolute obedience to her mother-in-law.

Education Came

The introduction of Christianity has brought to China woman's education as a by-product of Occidental civilization. Within the last three decades more schools have opened than previously in the last three centuries. The Government has also adopted a regular educational program for women. When the first normal school was opened for women at Tientsin in 1903, the local government offered free tuition, board, room and laundry, plus an allowance of $10 a month for every student. There were only seven students the first year! The enrollment increased annually. For the year 1929 the enrollment was 600 and each student had to pay for her education. All government universities and professional schools are coeducational today. The Chinese woman is anxious to have the same educational advantages as her brother, for she realizes that it is education which will enable her to play her part in China's drama.

The Chinese woman is just beginning to enter the business world. It will be many years before our women are able to penetrate into all the various commercial activities. As a whole, China is still an agricultural country. Nevertheless, when I was in Shanghai in April of 1929 I noticed that almost half of the employees at the Shanghai Commercial Bank were women. There is a bank at Shanghai which is entirely managed and operated by women. The manager of this bank was a classmate of mine. In a recent conversation with me, she said that she had just acquired for her bank a very prominent place on Nanking Road, in Shanghai. Nanking Road is the Wall Street of that city.

In a number of government bureaus women are being employed as stenographers, typists and secretaries. They perform tasks side by side with men. They go about their work in a businesslike way. For equal work they get equal pay.

A recent examination for magistrates was open to women. Two women have passed the government examination and are waiting for their appointments. At the time of the establishment of the National Government, Chinese women were given inheritance rights. Thus, legally, they are members of their parents' households. There are a number of our women who are establishing records in governmental affairs. Dr. Tsoming Tching, a graduate in law from the University of Paris, is now a prominent lawyer in Shanghai, and was a judge of the Shanghai local court. The Shanghai local probate court has a woman judge who performs her official duty with dignity and ease. It is a recognized fact in Chinese society that Madame Kai Shih plays an influential part in political life. She is a graduate of Wellesley College.

In large centers like Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow and Canton women are leaving their homes for factories. Weaving, spinning, match making and rug weaving are some of our industries. Switchboard operating, stenography, typewriting and telegraphy will call women to enter offices, as they have done in western countries. Today China is still in the infant stage of her industrial growth.

Factors in Affairs

A baby girl is welcomed now by her parents, for they need no longer worry over her future. Most well-to-do girls are no longer satisfied with a high school education. The number of college graduates is increasing yearly. There are 600 women who are seeking higher education abroad. In essay contests, debating societies, dramatic clubs, choral unions, Olympic Games and patriotic meetings, Chinese women students are not too shy to try their skill. In their married life women are no longer merely the inner man, and they will not be dictated to by their mothers-in-law. The wife of today is the mistress of her home, and she conducts her own domestic affairs. She shares her husband's interests, and can enjoy life as his partner. In the old days Chinese women were almost never seen in public places. Now they may be seen without exciting comment. Economically they were the consumers, but today they have a chance to be producer also. With their earning capacity, they share in the family's financial responsibilities. The son had an important family status, for he was responsible for the support of the aged parents and the continuation of the family line. It was considered almost a curse for a family to have no son. Today a girl can maintain her family's name and continue her position as a member of her father's home. The Chinese woman may live an independent life and be an individual unit of society.

The key that has opened the way to the discovery of a higher life is education. It is education which has brought about the changed status of the Chinese woman. Education has enabled her to enter the professions, commerce and industry.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Poet of Manxland

SOMEONE once asked Thomas Edward Brown why his name was not included in a list of Minor Poets published in a magazine article to which, though he was an extremely modest man, he smilingly replied "Perhaps I am among the major." He was, or almost, and today his work is rising in the public estimation, so that wherever English-speaking people are gathered you will find those sweet lyrics "My Garden," "Dora," "Clevedon Verses," "The Prayers," and "Oh, Blackbird" known and loved: while "Catharine Kinrade," a tragic story, has received the highest praise.

The son of a country pastor, Brown was born in 1830, at Douglas, and brought up at the pretty village of Kirk Braddon in the Isle of Man. All his life was made happy by reason of the beauty of his island home, and though he left it when a young man to enter Oxford University as a Servitor at Christ's College, and returned to England in later years as the successful headmaster of Clifton College, yet Mona (as he liked to call his homeland) was his holiday abode and furnished him with constant inspiration. Her rose-embowered cottages; her deep and leafy glens; her gorse and her heathery hills; her blue bays, deep chasms—homes of the thundering ocean tides; and, above all, her rocks of purple, buff, black, gray or yellow bringing to him constant delight and gratitude for the world's wonder.

When unable to return home, he liked to stand on the Cumbrian Mountains and glimpse its purple hills, away across the waves against the sunset, half sighing to himself as he thought:

"I wonder if in that far isle
Some child is growing up like me
When I was child: care-pricked, yet
healed the while
With balm of rock and sea."

A Manxman himself, he loved the Celtic strain in his fellow islanders and wrote much in their racy dialect, often recording their own sayings in verse, such as:

"Pride eh? Turn your back and Pride
'll ate all you'll give him, and more
beside"

His characters are simple fishermen, country girls, quaint characters at ports such at Peel or St. Mary's, and the little children who played about on the sands; and though he came to have a world-wide appeal, his own aim was first;—

"To sing a song shall please my country men."

The sea in all its moods, blue as heaven, ashen gray or "cold and hungry 'gainst the clamorous shore" is his constant inspiration: and sometimes, as in "Euroclydon," his sea pictures touch very deep notes:

"Dear Lord if Thou
Wouldst't walk the sea,
My prow
Unblenched should turn to thee;
Wind roars, wave yelps—
To Thy blest side I'd slip,
Use helps
And undergird the ship."

The veriest dunce where poetry is concerned could not I think fail to be interested in Brown's verse. All is colorful in it and, like Masefield, he can tell a tale. Being island-born, he was naturally a sailor well used to managing a sail in a breeze, liking to be out at sunset to see the big ships go by, and often to be found among the ropes and tar and nets and barrels upon little quays. Few better pictures of a departing ship can be found in English literature than his poem "The Schooner":—

"Just mark that schooner westward
far to sea,
'Tis but an hour ago
When she was lying hoggish at the
quay
And men ran to and fro . . .
And now behold! a shadow of repose
Upon a line of grey
She sleeps—that transverse cuts the
evening rose—
She sleeps and dreams away
Soft-blended in the unity of rest."

It has always seemed to me that one's first impressions of a poet's work may be more illuminating than anything one ever discovers about him on closer acquaintanceship, and since the first verses I ever read by T. E. Brown, which were seafaring verses too, illustrate my point, I will relate a personal experience. I was very young, ardent and ambitious, had only just glimpsed the world, was apparently not likely ever to sail out to adventures: when, one day, I saw Brown's lines "Star-Steering," in. I think, a literary review, and read with avid comprehension:

"O will it ever come again
That I upon the boundless main
Shall steer me by the light of
stars? . . .
O Venus! Mars!
When shall I steer by you again, O
stars."

There was something in those words of the hopeful prophetic and I copied them out and never forgot them. They made me, I think, more watchful of the mental horizon, where, scanning the heavens, I at last found a star that did actually guide me safely from the shadowy narrows where I had tarried. Which is the sort of effect, I fancy, any poet would be joyful to have attend upon his work in after days. Those few brave lines made me a T. E. Brownist and it was not long before I had read all his work and discovered too from his "Letters" what a courageous and charming character he was.

When in England Brown loved the woods and rills of Somerset and praised flowers and birds: just back for instance with primroses and bluebells from Norton Wood in springtime and writing,—

"And coming home
Well-laden as we clomb
Sweet Walton hill,
A cuckoo shouted with a will—
'Cuckoo, cuckoo,' the first we've
heard!
'Cuckoo, cuckoo,' God bless the bird!
Scarce time to take his breath
And now 'Cuckoo' he saith.
Cuckoo, cuckoo, three cheers!
And let the welkin ring!
He has not folded wing
Since last he saw Algiers."

It may be that I am too partial to his work, but to me Brown seems to have performed one or two difficult feats in poetry. The writing of a meditative lyric, that shall at the same time be good poetry and good religion for instance: this in "The Shell Dishabited":—

"If thou could'st empty all thyself of
self
Like to a shell dishabited,
Then might He find thee on the ocean
shelf . . .
And fill thee with Himself instead.

But thou art all replete with very
thou
And hast such shrewd activity
That when He comes, He says 'This is
enow
Unto itself—'t'were better let it be,
It is so small and full, there is no
room for me.' "

In "Planting," a beautiful irregular ode, Brown again succeeds in this difficult type of poetry:

"Who would be planted chooseth not
the soil
Or here or there,
Or loam or peat,
Wherein he best may grow,
And bring forth guerdon of the
planter's toil—
The lily is most fair,
But says not: 'I will only blow
Upon a southern land'; the cedar
makes no coil
What rock shall owe
The springs that wash his feet;
The crocus cannot arbitrate the foil
That for its purple radiance is most
meet—
Lord, even so
I ask one prayer
The which if it be granted,
It skills not where
Thou plantest me, only I would be
planted."

Besides being a successful schoolmaster, T. E. Brown was a very hopeful man, looking forward to what he called "the preparations of the dawn" when all would be splendid and gracious, and believing that the world was moving toward peace and happiness, and in this connection his own attitude toward human life, expressed in one of his fine letters (two volumes of these have been published) is well worth remembering. "The sum of happiness in the world is not too large," he writes, "and I would like, if possible, to increase it by the modest contribution of my own store. If so I must guard it from all disturbance, and poetry enables me to do this, gives me a thousand springs of joy, in none of which there is one drop of bitterness—and thank God for that."

G. T.

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When One Man Came Home

Early evening of a day in May found a man plodding up a brown road in southern Pennsylvania. This was not important in itself. There were on that day no doubt many other men tramping up brown roads. If his attention had been called to this, the traveler would have said, "Many roads, yes, but none that leads where this one does."

Ancient apple trees lined either side of the crooked way, a mass of faintly pink and white blooms, leaning out over the road. A chipmunk ran along the old crisscross rail fence and chattered excitedly at the man as he tramped onward.

At the top of the hill the man left the roadway and followed down through the orchard. Suddenly there was a whir of wings as an orange and black oriole flashed up through the white. He paused to watch it till it was mingled with the dusk. It was gone; but its song recalled another dusk that he had long forgotten. He tramped on until he came out from the orchard into the open. Ahead lay a hill. He contemplated it for a moment as if wondering what lay on the other side, and yet he knew well. The scene would be changed only in minor details. Viewed from a hill top, even these, he knew, would scarcely be discernible. He toyed with the thought of returning to enter by the road, but discarded it as he knew he should, in favor of the hill top, and the light of the moon that was soon to come. The traveler did not hurry as he climbed the hill. He was tasting to its greatest extent the much quoted "joy of anticipation." When he reached the summit he stood with eyes closed for a moment, then stepping a little to the east he opened them.

A field of clover swept downward to where a brook clattered noisily in the still air. Beyond that the level ground spread away to a great red barn and a rambling white house. He climbed to the top of the fence and sat there drinking it all in. Slowly he turned all memories over, the singing temple in Burma, the beach at Waikiki, the white and pinkish marble of the Isle of Scyros, and the funny little inn somewhere in the Alps where he had spent such a glorious week. He recalled the vigil kept on top of a pyramid when it had been too cold to rest, and how he had been in Algiers friendless and without money. They were all just dreams, but this, this was actual.

So lost was he in reverie that he did not note the approach of a figure, until it said, "Purty nice view from here, ain't it?"

The traveler turned. Here was a character indeed. In the moonlight he was a glorified scarecrow. Nondescript trousers, and a tattered coat of uncertain color, an old felt hat with half its crown gone, pulled closely over his silver hair. However, the face more than made up for the clothes; it was kindly and lined with experience. "Ha," thought the traveler, "here is a philosopher." Aloud he said, "Isn't it beautiful? You are acquainted here?"

"Wal," the new-found philosopher said, "a little. I live in the old Roberts place over the hill."

"Then no doubt you know the family that owns this place?" the traveler interrogated.

"They ain't no family," the other replied, "jest the Missus and the help. They was a son, but he cleared out about six, seven years ago and ain't been heard of since."

"I see," said the traveler, "he no doubt heard the call of Elysian fields."

"He needn't have," the philosopher said decisively, "they couldn't grow no better clover in them fields than they do right here, and this here son I was tellin' you about waren't much good anyway."

"Yes, so I gathered," the traveler remarked, grimly.

"One thing about him, though," the philosopher continued, "he shore had the knack of making things grow. Seems like all he had to do was to touch a flower or a plant and it growed."

The traveler looked at the stars for a minute and then said softly, "He loved them; they grow better when you do. They know, somehow. I remember an hibiscus tree in Monalea—"

"I don't hold much to them ferrin' plants," the other interrupted. "Et shore would be a good thing, though, if that son would come back. His maw shore needs him. She's doin' purty well with the place, but it kind o' needs a man's hand."

"Yes," the traveler said quietly, "Mothers always need their sons. And sons their mothers, too. I need mine and I am going to her right now." He climbed down from the fence and started down the hill.

"Wait a minute," yelled the philosopher, "do you live around here?"

The traveler turned. He was smiling as he pointed to the white house below. "Yes," he said, "I do. I live down there."

The philosopher's jaw dropped.

"Wal, I'll be jiggered," he said.

The chipmunk on the fence agreed loudly.

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Mount Shasta. From a Painting by James David Smillie

Spruce Hill

We went from the upper edge of the field above the house into a smooth, brown path among the dark spruces. The hot sun brought out the fragrance of the pitchy bark, and the shade was pleasant as we climbed the hill. William stopped once or twice to show me a great wasps'-nest close by, or some fishhawks'-nests below in a bit of swamp. He picked a few sprigs of late-blooming linnæa as we came out upon an open bit of pasture at the top of the island, and gave them to me without speaking, but he knew as well as I that one could not say half he wished about linnæa. Through this piece of rough pasture ran a huge shape of stone like the great backbone of an enormous creature. At the end, near the woods, we could climb up on it and walk along to the highest point; there above the circle of pointed firs we could look down over all the island, and could see the ocean that circled this and a hundred other bits of island ground, the mainland shore and all the far horizons. It gave a sudden sense of space, for nothing stopped the eye or hedged one in—that sense of liberty in space and time which great prospects always give.

"There ain't no such view in the world, I expect," said William Proudly, and I hastened to speak my heartfelt tribute of praise; it was impossible not to feel as if an untraveled boy had spoken, and yet one loved to have him value his native heath. — SARAH ORNE JEWETT, in "The Country of the Pointed Firs."

Barrie and the Lambs

Barrie could easily be the most silent man I have ever met. Sometimes he would sit through the whole of a dinner without ever speaking. Then, when all but the last one or two guests had gone—or even later—he would put his hands behind his back and bummeling up and down the room, talk for maybe an hour straight on end. . . .

He and my wife found birds and animals a subject of never-failing wonder. I remember his explaining to her how much more intelligent lambs are than is generally supposed. He was thinking out a story, and coming to a stile had sat down and was making notes on the back of an old envelope. Barrie rarely wasted an envelope, in those days. . . .

In the field where Barrie sat there were lambs. One of them strayed away from its mother, turned round three times, and was lost. It was a terrible to-do, and Barrie had to put down his story and lead it back to its mother. Hardly had he returned to his stile before another lamb did just the same. The bleating was terrific. There was nothing else to do, but for Barrie to put down his work and take it back to its mother. They kept on doing it, one after another. But the wonderful thing was that, after a time, instead of looking for their mothers themselves, they just came to Barrie and insisted on his coming with them and finding their mothers for them. It saved their time, but wasted Barrie's. — JEROME K. JEROME, in "My Life and Times."

AT THE northern end of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in California one catches the first glimpse of Mount Shasta, a lofty and picturesque extinct volcano with two peaks—a mountain always beautiful and yet never the same.

Clouds, mists, sun and shadow, and atmospheric conditions combine to cast endless tints and tones over this great mountain. On bright days, when only the top is white with snow and the base hidden with forests of evergreens, Mount Shasta runs through the whole gamut of colors.

In early morning the color effect is like that of an amethyst—violet, pale mauve, blue, lavender. At sunrise the great peak winks with gold, rose, pink and amber, while at noontime the white snow gleams through the clear atmosphere and every hollow and ravine is shaded in deep blue.

Clouds, like gigantic streamers, often float over the mountain or draw a hazy veil across the surface, through which it stands like a dim picture in soft pastel shades. Heavy fogs at times obscure the lower portion, while the upper part turns bright pink or rose like a dream peak suspended high in the sky.

At sunset and at evening time the lofty slopes are dyed with rich colors—chrome, ochre, red and gold which give way to the quiet calm tints of indigo and varying shades of purple. Later the whole peak turns somber and dark with the shades of night.

Many artists have tried to preserve, on canvas, the beauty of Mount Shasta, but James David Smillie, a Scottish engraver and painter of New York City, succeeded in making an enduring picture of this colorful peak. He made permanent the fleecy clouds draped above the summit, the snow-white uplands, the evergreen pines, the plains at the base and the native riders and fine horses of the lowlands.

Sea Song

This land is the pride of its owner,
But no one holds in fee
The flowing tides that wander
In and out of the sea.

The fruits of the land lie tethered,
But the graceful yield of the sea
Purples green caves with shadows
That shuttle elusively.

No storm through a notch in the
mountains
Unrolls the pageantry
Of breakers leaping toward ragged
clouds
From a reef in a northern sea.

No calm of fields at twilight
Mirrors placidity
With quite the languid rondure
Of still tides under a lee.

For the high course of adventure
To the Blest Isles of the free
The restless take their bearings.
By the restless, restful sea.

WILBERT SNOW.

La Science de la Vérité

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

CHACUN admet que, partout où les mathématiques sont connues, il ne peut y avoir qu'un concept à leur égard, et que partout où l'astronomie est connue, il n'y a au fond qu'un point de vue à ce sujet. Personne ne suppose que des faits prouvés doivent assumer des formes différentes pour s'adapter aux idiosyncrasies de différents individus. Lorsqu'une opinion diffère ou qu'un désaccord apparent se présente en ce qui concerne les faits, les penseurs mettent la question à l'épreuve. S'agit-il néanmoins de la religion, il en est relativement peu qui semblent s'attendre à ce qu'il y ait une compréhension commune de ce sujet, qui devrait intéresser chacun pour le moins autant que les problèmes des mathématiques et de l'astronomie.

La pensée que la religion doive être Science, la Science de la Vérité absolue et démontrable, dépasse presque les espérances d'un grand nombre de ceux qui cherchent la certitude religieuse. Il devrait cependant être évident pour le penseur que, puisqu'il y a des vérités fondamentales gouvernant les diverses branches du savoir humain, il doit y avoir un Principe directeur au-dessus de et derrière toute vraie connaissance, et gouvernant tous les phénomènes réels. La connaissance d'une base et d'une justification scientifiques pour la religion devait donc forcément venir. La découverte de la Science Chrétienne a mis en lumière la Science, non seulement de la religion et de la métaphysique, mais de l'univers réel. En un mot, la Science Chrétienne a révélé le seul vrai Dieu, la cause, la source divine de toute existence. "Comme il n'y a qu'un seul Dieu," écrit Mrs. Eddy aux pages 112 et 113 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, "il ne peut y avoir qu'un seul Principe divin de toute Science."

La découverte de la Science Chrétienne par Mrs. Eddy fut le résultat d'une patiente recherche, au cours d'une période de bien des années, pour trouver une explication divinement raisonnable des problèmes de l'existence. Cette découverte ne se fit point par un procédé purement intellectuel: elle vint comme une révélation. Par la perception de la vérité de l'être spirituel, gagnée pendant qu'elle lisait la guérison du paralytique par Jésus, telle que la rapporte l'Évangile de saint Matthieu, Mrs. Eddy fut guérie des effets d'un accident censément fatal. Ce fut pour elle la preuve positive d'un pouvoir au delà et au-dessus de tout sens humain. Elle sentit que c'était une indication de la base spirituelle de la vie, si longtemps cherchée par elle avec diligence.

Ce n'est qu'après une longue et sérieuse étude de la Bible, faite à la lumière de cette expérience de guérison, —que Mrs. Eddy comprit suffisamment le divin Principe qui avait gouverné son rétablissement pour faire connaitre la Science de l'être découverte par elle. En 1875, neuf ans après sa découverte, parut la première édition du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne. Pendant ces neuf années, Mrs. Eddy donna des preuves pratiques de la Science qu'elle avait découverte, enseignant en même temps à d'autres à comprendre et à prouver la vérité de cette Science dans la guérison de la maladie et du péché.

Dès qu'elle perçut l'Entendement divin comme étant la seule cause, Mrs. Eddy fut convaincue de la vérité absolue de ce qu'elle avait appris; elle se rendait néanmoins compte que les preuves les plus convaincantes du divin Principe seraient requises pour soutenir les énoncés de son livre. La pensée matérialiste du monde entier se dressait contre sa découverte, soutenant la croyance à la réalité des choses matérielles et l'inévitabilité du péché, de la maladie et de la mort. Contre cette opposition, Mrs. Eddy était seule à déclarer, comme on le trouve à la page 109 de *Science et Santé*, que "les seules réalités sont l'Entendement divin et l'idée."

Pendant plus d'un demi-siècle, les vérités discernées par Mrs. Eddy ont été graduellement mieux acceptées, et l'on est en voie de leur accorder maintenant la place qu'elles méritent. La pensée du monde se conforme graduellement à sa découverte. Cette pensée change, grâce aux idées vraies répandues au moyen du livre de texte et par l'application de ses enseignements dans toutes les diverses activités du mouvement de la Science Chrétienne.

Par la perception de la Science divine, la religion entre en possession de ce qui lui appartient. Quelque chose de plus satisfaisant que la simple croyance est maintenant à la portée des hommes. Par la porte de la compréhension spirituelle, la Vérité même peut être logiquement comprise, connue si intimement qu'elle peut être amenée dans le champ de la preuve scientifique: on constate ainsi qu'elle est véritablement le guérisseur, aussi bien que le Sauveur, du genre humain. Cela est d'accord avec la promesse du Maitre: "Vous connaitrez la vérité et la vérité vous affranchira."

Ne vaut-il pas la peine de rejeter des informations d'emprunt sur ce grand sujet, et de trouver pour soi-même ce qu'enseigne réellement la Science Chrétienne? Le penseur progressif n'apprendra-t-il pas à en connaitre le Principe et les règles, et à prouver dans sa propre expérience que la Vérité est pratique, lorsqu'elle est scientifiquement comprise, pour guérir les afflictions du monde?

Pour tous renseigrements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Science of Truth

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVERYONE takes it for granted that wherever mathematics is known there can be but one concept of it, and that wherever astronomy is known there is in the main but one view of it. No one supposes that proved facts must assume different forms to suit the idiosyncrasies of different people. When any differing opinion or seeming discrepancy arises in regard to fact, thinkers submit it to proof. When it comes to religion, however, comparatively few seem to expect that there can be a common understanding of this subject, which, to say the least, should concern everyone as much as do the problems of mathematics and astronomy.

That religion should be Science, the Science of absolute, ascertainable Truth, is something almost beyond the hopes of many of the searchers after religious certainty. Yet to the thinker it should be obvious that, since there are basic truths controlling several branches of human knowledge, there must be a governing Principle above and behind all true knowledge and controlling all real phenomena. The knowledge of a scientific basis and justification for religion was therefore bound to come. The discovery of Christian Science has brought to light the Science not only of religion and of metaphysics, but of the real universe. In a word, Christian Science has revealed the only true God, the divine cause and source of all existence. "As there is but one God," Mrs. Eddy writes on pages 112 and 113 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "there can be but one divine Principle of all Science."

Mrs. Eddy's discovery of Christian Science was the result of patient search, during a period of many years, after a divinely reasonable explanation of the problems of existence. It did not come through any merely intellectual process; it came as revelation. Through the perception of the truth of spiritual being, gained while reading of Jesus' healing of the palsied man, as recorded in the Gospel of Matthew, Mrs. Eddy was healed of the effects of a supposedly fatal accident. This was positive proof to her of a power beyond and above all human sense. She felt that it was an indication of the spiritual basis of life, which she had so long been diligently seeking.

Only after long and earnest study of the Bible in the light of this healing experience did Mrs. Eddy sufficiently understand the divine Principle governing her recovery to make known the Science of being she had discovered. In the year 1875, nine years after her discovery, the first edition of the Christian Science textbook was published. During these nine years Mrs. Eddy was giving practical proof of the Science she had discovered, and at the same time teaching others to understand and to prove its truth in the healing of sickness and sin.

Although from the first of her perception of divine Mind as the only cause Mrs. Eddy was convinced of the absolute truth of what she had learned, she was aware that the most convincing proofs of the divine Principle would be required to support the statements in her book. Arrayed against her discovery was the materialistic thought of the whole world, supporting the belief in the reality of material things and the inevitability of sin, sickness, and death. Against this opposition Mrs. Eddy stood alone in her declaration, as given on page 109 of Science and Health, that "the only realities are the divine Mind and idea."

During more than half a century the truths which Mrs. Eddy discerned have gradually been gaining acceptance and are now being accorded the place which they deserve. The thought of the world is coming gradually into line with her discovery. It is changing, owing to the true ideas spread abroad by means of the textbook and the application of its teachings in all the various activities of the Christian Science movement.

Through the apprehension of divine Science, religion is coming into its own. Something more satisfying than mere belief is now within men's reach. Through the door of spiritual understanding, Truth itself can be logically understood, can be so intimately known as to be brought within the range of scientific proof, and thus be found in actual fact the healer, as well as the Saviour, of mankind. This is in accordance with the Master's promise, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

Is it not worth while to discard second-hand information on this great subject, and find out for oneself what it is that Christian Science really teaches? Shall not the progressive thinker make himself acquainted with its Principle and rules, and prove in his own experience the practicality of Truth, when scientifically understood, for the healing of the afflictions of the world?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Contrary Mary

You ask why Mary was called contrary?
Well, this is why, my dear:
She planted the most outlandish
things
In her garden every year:
She was always sowing the queerest
seed,
And when advised to stop,
Her answer was merely, "No, indeed—
Just wait till you see the crop!"

And here are some of the crops, my
child
(Although not nearly all):
Bananarcissus and cucumberries,
And violettuce small;
Potatomatoes, melonions rare,
And rhubarberries round,
With porcupineapples prickly-rough
On a little bush close to the ground.

She gathered the stuff in mid-July
And sent it away to sell—
And now you'll see how she earned
her name,
And how she earned it well.
Were the crops hauled off in a farmer's cart?
No, not by any means,
But in little June-buggies and automobeetles
And dragonflying machines!

—NANCY BYRD TURNER, in "Zodiac Town."

The Civilizing Stick

The part that the stick has played in the art of writing is very great. The first pens were simple sticks or cane-stems, called calam, and our first books were written on the barks of trees, or pieces of wood. So both book and pen originate with the stick.

In most languages the book obtains its name from the tree, or that part of it which originally furnished the material for writing upon. Buch in German signifies both beech and book. And what shows that this double meaning is not accidental, is that buch-staben signifies letters; staben is derived from stab, a stick. This reminds us that the Teutons and Germans traced their characters on beech chips, as the Chinese did on the bamboo.

Not only was the stick the first instrument which was used by man to transmit his thoughts and write books, but without it the books of our forefathers would never have reached us.

We know that most of the manuscripts of antiquity were volumes in the true sense of the word, a volere; that is to say, they were composed of leaves placed one upon the other, written only on one side, and rolled on sticks. So our first libraries were composed of sticks, and the instrument used in writing the book served also to preserve it.

We also know that dispatches, messages, and even private letters were written on the bark of trees, and rolled on sticks.

The stick is therefore seen to have served as an instrument to write the thoughts of men, to preserve them and to transmit them.

Have we not good reasons for calling it the civilizing stick?—From "The Story of the Stick." Translated and adapted from the French of ANTONY REAL by WILLIAM HENRY HURLBERT.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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BULL FORCES MEET STRONG OPPOSITION

Encounter Considerable Selling by Bears in Irregular Stock Market

NEW YORK (AP)—The newly organized bull forces encountered stiff opposition in today's stock market from the die-hard bears who felt that speculation for the rise was becoming rash, but the bull faction managed to keep price trends fairly well in hand.

The broad advance yesterday caused considerable uneasiness among traders who had followed the upswing, despite lack of confidence, and profit taking in addition to the efforts of bears playing for a technical reaction gave the market a rather uncertain aspect much of the time.

A few rather pleasing second quarter earnings statements helped to bolster confidence, although it is well known in Wall Street that the best reports usually appear first. National Biscuit earned 80 cents a share, compared with 84 cents a year ago; General Electric, 51 cents, compared with 58 last year, and Commonwealth Edison, $2.67, compared with $2.79.

Western Union earned only $2.78 in the June quarter, compared with $3.82 in the like period of last year, but this was a wide gain over the $1.45 reported for the first quarter.

The fact that several leading companies have managed to approach the record earnings of the second quarter of 1929 is construed as highly favorable, in view of the substantial curtailment of general business, but current estimates indicate that when all the evidence is in, corporate earnings generally will show a substantial decline.

The rail stocks were helped by declaration of another $1 dividend by Missouri, Kansas & Texas. The initial dividend paid in the last quarter was regarded as purely a special disbursement, and in view of the current low levels of freight traffic Wall Street was inclined to doubt that the management would order another at this time. The fact that the management saw fit to pay it, largely from surplus, indicates confidence that better times are ahead.

Telephone Strong

Call money continued plentiful, and after renewing at 2½ per cent, again ragged to 2, although time money was firmer, with quotations up ¼ of 1 per cent. The firming of time money is regarded as in anticipation of the seasonal increase in the demand for funds which develops in the later months of the year, incident to crop moving and other developments. The weekly statement of reporting member banks showed a drop of $75,000,000 in security loans against a reduction only of $16,000,000 in brokers' loans for the same period, in contrast to recent trends.

A strong feature of the early afternoon was American Telephone, which surged up more than 6 points. Sponsors of the move point out that the stock should do better after the rights expire, Aug. 1, and that such a stock cannot be expected to sell long at a level to yield more than 4 per cent. The rst half year earnings statement The first half year earnings statement was favorably regarded.

In the rails, Missouri, Kansas & Texas surged up 4 points, and New York Central, Frisco, Erie and Wabash were among those gaining 2 or more.

Such pool favorites as Vanadium and Houston Oil gained more than 3. Foster Wheeler, Eastman Kodak and Timken Roller gained 2 or more.

Among the low-priced issues Kelvinator was a strong spot, rising more than 2.

Shares that were strong yesterday encountered considerable profit taking, and many of the pivotal industrials barely held steady. Such issues as U. S. Steel, General Electric and Radio moved in narrow ranges.

Profit taking reduced the advances in the final hour, when some stocks yielded all of their gains and sagged below the previous close.

American Telephone lost a point or two of its maximum rise of 7, and Vanadium dropped its gain of more than 3 points. U. S. Steel, after selling about a point higher, reacted moderately below Monday's final quotation.

The close was firm. Sales approximated 3,000,000 shares.

Bond Prices Firmer

Despite a firmer tone in the time money market, the listed bond market presented an improved appearance today, with high-grade investment issues resuming their advance after the irregularity which marked yesterday's dealings.

Trading broadened at the opening with the volume accelerated, but slowed down as the day advanced, with activity showing only nominal improvement over Monday. An improved demand for money was apparent as 90-day rates were advanced ¾ to 3 to 3¼ per cent, and bond men regarded the firmness of the market in the face of the tightening of credit as a good sign.

The day also marked the appearance of the Austrian Government loan of 1930 with the American portion amounting to $25,000,000, and the $15,000,000 5 per cent bond issue of the California Packing Corporation. The California issue was quickly oversubscribed and the books closed by the offering syndicate. The Austrian loan was admitted to trading on the New York Stock Exchange on a when-issued basis.

Railroad liens were firm, with some making moderate gains in the early dealings. Missouri Pacific 5s, Erie 5s, Pennsylvania gold 5s, Union Pacific 4s, Chicago Great Western 4s, Kansas City Terminal 4s, and New York Central 4s, showed rising tendencies. Atchison 4s, and Rock Island 4s were firm.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK

Stocks: Firm; American Telephone rises 7 points.

Bonds: Firm; U. S. Governments improve.

Curb: Firm; Driver Harris advances 12 points.

Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; franc advances.

Cotton: Higher; unfavorable weather forecast.

Sugar: Lower; easier spot market.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Firm; bullish weather forecast.

Corn: Higher; small contract stocks.

Cattle: Weak.

Hogs: Lower.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 15	Last July 14
42⅝	22	..	Abitibi	100	26¼	26¼	26	..
373⅛	217⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	1900	267⅛	261⅛	261¼	257⅛
92	70	5	Adams Ex pf	120	70	70	70	..
34¾	29¾	..	Addressog	100	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	..
156⅜	103¼	3*	Air Reduc	1600	117⅜	113⅝	114⅜	116½
36	16	2½	Airway El	900	19	18⅛	18⅛	19
2½	1	..	Ajax Rubber	200	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
9⅛	4½	..	Alaska Jun	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
35¼	18	..	Alleghany	400	24⅛	23¼	23¼	23⅞
107½	84⅛	5½	*Alleghany pf	300	84⅞	84⅞	84⅝	..
96¼	84⅞	5½	*Allegh pf ww xxx	200	96	96	96	96⅛
343	232	6§	Allied Chem	1000	272½	266	267	271
126¼	121	7	Allied Ch pf	300	123½	123½	123½	..
68	48⅛	3	Allis-Chal	1400	57	56¼	56½	57
31½	18	2	Amerada	200	28¾	22¾	23	23⅞
10⅝	4⅝	..	Am Ag Ch	200	5½	5	5	5
39	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	200	26½	25½	26½	26¾
87⅜	68	2§	Am Bk Note	400	77	76	76¾	76
66	61	3	Am Bk N pf	200	62	61¾	61¾	..
54⅝	41⅜	2.40	Am Brake	200	42½	42½	42½	42
128	118¼	7	Am Brake pf	200	120	120	120	..
213⅜	83⅜	..	Am Br Bov	400	15⅞	14⅜	14⅜	15⅛
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	3000	127⅞	124½	126½	126½
803⅛	60½	7	Am Car & F	300	70	70	70	70⅜
82½	26	6	Am Car & F pf	300	50	49½	49½	49½
116	95	7	Am Car pf	100	100	100	100	99⅞
69⅞	39	..	Am Chain	800	58	55	56¼	53½
101	75⅞	..	Am Chain pf	200	95	94	95	..
51¼	36⅝	2§	Am Chicle	500	44½	44	44¼	44⅜
33	9¼	1.60§	Am Com Alc	6400	15½	14¼	14¾	12⅞
58½	33⅛	..	Am European	100	38½	38½	38½	37¾
103⅞	60½	..	Am & F Pw	4600	71⅛	68⅝	70	69⅝
101	95	6	Am & FP 6	30	99	99	99	..
111½	100¼	7	Am & FP 7	100	107	107	107	107
33⅜	19⅞	2	Am Hawaii	400	27¼	26½	26¾	26¾
7	3⅛	..	Am Hide	100	4	4	4	..
41⅞	31	3*	Am Ice	100	35	35	35	35
55⅝	28¾	2§	Am Int Corp	7000	36¾	35¾	36	36½
105	44	8	Am Loco	400	47	44	44	48
118½	90	7	Am Loco pf	200	93⅛	90	90	..
51½	30⅛	3	Am Metals	100	33½	33½	33½	..
95	65	7	Am Nat G pf	13	78	78	78	..
14½	7	..	Am Mach & Met	200	11	11	11	11¾
119⅜	72⅜	1§	Am Pw&Lt	1400	86½	85	85	85½
107	99	6	Am P & L 6	100	103	103	103	..
88¾	80	5	Am P&L pf st	300	85	84½	85	84½
39¾	23¾	1½	Am Radiat	1000	26⅛	25¾	25¾	25⅝
37	15¼	..	Am Repub	300	21¾	20¼	21	20
100⅞	48	2	§Am Roll Mill	800	55⅞	55	55	55⅜
67⅜	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	200	61	60	61	60
3⅝	1⅜	..	Am Ship	200	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	..
54½	46⅞	8	*Am Ship Big	10	50	50	50	50
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	1200	64⅛	63⅝	64	63¾
22½	6⅝	..	Am Solvents	200	8	7½	8	7½
52¼	35⅞	3	Am St Fnd	200	39	38½	38½	38½
116	110½	7	Am Stl pf	10	113½	113½	113½	..
55½	42½	2	*Am Stores	100	44	44	44	44
69⅞	47	5	Am Sugar	200	53½	53	53½	52½
110	103¼	7	Am Sugar pf	100	105¼	105¼	105¼	103¼
274¼	200⅛	9	Am Tel&T	13200	220¾	211½	220¾	212
225⅛	..	..	Am T&T rts	3200	19⅝	18	19⅜	18⅛
114¾	106	7	Am Type pf	70	112	110½	112	..
124⅞	78⅛	1*	Am Wat W	700	95½	91½	93⅜	93
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	300	11	10⅛	10⅛	..
44⅞	19⅜	..	Am Wool pf	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	..
44⅝	23⅝	3	Am Woolen	100	38	38	38	..
17⅞	6½	..	Am Zinc	200	8½	8	8	8
81⅛	44½	3.60	Anaconda	2700	50	49⅛	49½	49¾
51¾	34⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	1000	43¼	42	43	42¾
115½	102	6.50	Anchor C pf	100	104	104	104	102
209	191⅛	2	Archer Dan	300	223¾	221⅛	223½	22
89⅞	74¼	7	Armour D pf	100	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	80½
8⅛	4⅜	..	Arm Ill A	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
4⅜	2⅜	..	Arm Ill B	800	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	2⅞
65	55	7	Arm Ill pf	100	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
13¾	6	..	Arnold Cons	100	8	8	8	7⅝
90¼	90	7	Art Loom pf	1000	90	90	90	90
28⅜	24¼	1	Art Metals	100	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
46⅛	31½	4	Asso Apparel	200	35	34¾	35	34⅞
50¼	28	2½	Asso Dry G	100	35⅞	35	35⅞	35⅛
95¼	85	6	Asso DG 1pf	100	91	91	91	90
100½	85	7	Asso DG 2pf	100	91¼	91¼	91¼	..
242½	194	10	Atchison	600	226⅝	223	224¾	225
108	102⅜	5	Atchison pf	200	105¼	105	105	..
51⅝	30⅛	1*	Atl Refin	400	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	37
37	25½	1	Atlas Stores	400	29¼	28¾	29¼	29⅝
263¾	91	4§	Auburn Auto	1000	119	115	118¼	114½
63	37	3	Auto Strop A	100	43	42	42	41¾
97⅛	42¼	..	Aviation	900	57⅛	51⅛	53¼	51⅛

—B—

38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	1200	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	24⅝
116	104½	7	Baldwin pf	50	106	106	106	105¾
122¾	98¼	7	Balt & Ohio	1400	108¼	107	107	107⅝
110½	76	6½	Bamber pf	130	108¾	108¾	108	..
84½	63	3½	Bangor & Ar	200	72⅞	72	72⅜	71½
91	72	6½	Barker Br pf	100	75½	75½	75½	..
34	20½	2*	Barnsdall A	4800	24½	23½	24	23½
70½	49⅞	2§	Beechnut	1100	53	52	53	52
57⅜	27⅞	2	Bendix	1100	33⅞	31¾	33	31⅝
56¼	31⅛	2	Best & Co	300	46⅞	45¼	46¼	46
110¼	75⅞	6	Beth Steel	1300	85⅜	84⅛	84⅞	85⅛
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	200	125	124¾	124⅞	124¼
69	28¼	3*	Bohn Alum	600	66	63¾	65	64⅝
90⅜	60⅛	3	Borden	7500	80⅞	79	79⅛	79⅛
50½	23⅝	3	Borg Warner	3100	30	29	30	28¾
24⅛	13½	..	Briggs	2300	20⅝	19¼	19⅝	19¼
22¾	12⅛	..	Brockway	600	21¾	18¾	19¾	16⅞
78⅜	58⅜	4	Bklyn Man T	1300	65	64⅛	65	64⅞
15⅞	10	..	Bklyn-Queen	800	13⅛	13	13⅛	..
66⅞	53	4	Bklyn-Qu'n' pf	400	59½	57	57	..
178¼	115	5	Bklyn Un G	1200	132½	130	130¼	131
42	37½	3	Brown Shoe	100	39½	39½	39½	39
32⅝	5⅝	..	Bruns Term	600	11	8⅜	10⅞	8½
115	107¾	7	Bucyrus pf	10	113½	113½	113½	..
68	62	..	Budd Mfg pf	100	62	62	62	..
16⅜	7⅜	..	Budd Mfg	400	9	8¾	9	8¾
14⅝	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	200	10½	10⅜	10½	..
74	27½	1.60	Bullard	1600	37¼	35¼	36½	35⅝
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	1200	29½	28⅛	28⅛	29
51⅞	29¼	1	Burroughs	1200	34⅜	33⅜	34⅜	33
110	99	7	Bush T deb	20	102	102	102	..
4¼	2⅛	.50	Butte Cop	300	3	2¾	3	2½
29⅜	13¼	..	Butterick	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
112⅜	66⅛	..	Byers	4700	77⅞	75	76⅝	75

—C—

2⅛	1	..	Callahan	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
77½	62	4	Calif Pack	400	63	62	62	63½
30	17	2	Campbell	500	19¾	19	19¾	18
89⅞	48⅝	2	Calu & Ariz	1200	54⅜	53¾	54⅞	..
53⅜	31⅞	1½	Calu & Hecla	1800	38¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
75⅜	56	5	Canada Dry	200	64⅞	64⅜	64⅜	64
226¾	184⅜	10	Can Pac	2400	187⅞	187	187⅞	187
52¼	45⅝	..	Can Pac n wi	1200	47	46⅝	47	46¾
34¼	20	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	22⅜	22	22	22
28⅞	13	..	Capital Adm	400	19⅛	19⅛	19½	19⅛
362¾	156½	6	Case Thresh	7700	188¾	182½	183½	186⅞
132	115	7	Case Th pf	20	127¼	127¼	127¼	..
79¾	54	3	Caterpillar	1500	63⅛	60½	62¼	60
60	9	..	Celotex	1000	14¼	12½	13⅜	12
20	19	..	Celanese Corp	100	14½	14½	14½	18⅞
65⅜	43⅛	6	Cerro de P	400	49¾	49½	49¾	49½
15⅞	8⅛	..	Cert-Teed	100	10½	9	10½	9¾
45¼	20	..	CertTeed pf	1100	32¼	28	32½	25⅞
67⅞	20½	4.20	Checker Cab	1400	26¼	25¼	26	25⅜
82½	51½	3	Ches Corp	3000	62½	62⅛	62⅝	63
213⅜	18¼	..	Ches Ohio rt	2800	22⅛	21½	22	21¾
241¾	171	10	Ches & Ohio	4500	188⅞	187½	187¾	188½
10	4¼	..	Chi & Alton	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
53½	33	..	Chi & E I pf	100	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35
173¼	81½	..	Chi Gt West	2300	113⅜	107⅜	111⅜	103¼
52⅜	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	1400	37¾	26½	26⅞	36⅞
26⅜	12½	..	Chi M&SP	1300	15⅛	14⅞	15⅞	15¼
46¼	20½	..	Chi M&SP pf	1300	26⅛	25	25½	25⅜
89⅞	66	5	Chi & NW	800	74	73½	74	73½
35⅞	11¼	..	Chi Pneu pf	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	19¾
55⅞	44	3½	Chi Pneu pf	100	45	45	45	45
104⅛	98	6	Chi RI 6%	100	101	101	101	..
67⅝	49½	2.40	Childs	1400	55½	53⅜	54¾	53¼
43	24	3	Chrysler	4000	29⅞	28⅞	29	29
13⅞	5⅝	½	*City Stores	1300	6⅞	6⅛	6½	6½
77¾	74⅛	3½	Clev & Pit	60	77¼	77¼	77¼	..
60	30	5	Cluett Pbdy	100	34	34	34	..
20⅝	12¼	..	Col Bea Oil	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
191⅜	133¼	4	Coca Cola	200	176¾	175½	176¾	176¾
52	48½	3	Coca Cola A	100	50¼	50¼	50¼	..
64⅞	50	2½	Col Palm	400	53⅞	53¾	53⅞	53½
35¾	14⅝	..	Collins & A	800	22⅞	21¾	21¾	21⅜
92	73	7	Collins & A pf	100	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	..
100½	97	6	Col Palm pf	—	99¼	99¼	99¼	99
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	1700	52¾	50	50⅝	50½
75	60	4	Colo SoS 2 pf	500	68	68	68	..
87	58⅛	2§	Colum Gas	11600	67½	65⅝	65⅝	66¾
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	100	108	108	108	107½
199	103	5*	Col Carbon	6500	141	135	137¾	138
373⅜	155⅜	.87	Col Graph	4500	18⅞	17⅝	17¾	17¾
49⅜	23⅝	2	Com Cred	400	26⅛	26	26	25⅞
95	76¼	6½	Com Cr 1pf	10	85	85	85	..
87	80	6	Com Inv Tr Cup pf.	100	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	..
55	28⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	5400	34¼	34	34	33½
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	6300	25⅞	24½	24⅞	25⅛
20¼	12⅝	.60	Commwlth So	2000	14½	14⅛	14⅛	14¼
104⅜	99	..	Comwlth So pf	200	101	100⅞	101	101
19¾	10⅝	..	Congoleum	1000	12⅞	12⅜	12½	12⅜
27⅜	15⅜	2	Con Film	100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19½
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	700	21	20¾	21	20½
136⅞	96⅝	4	Con Gas	11800	112⅝	110½	111¾	111¼
103⅞	99½	5	Con Gas pf	100	103	103	103	103¾
62	49	6	Con Ry C pf	300	56	56	56	55
2	⅞	..	Con Textile	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
22½	11⅜	1.20	Container A	300	14	12⅜	13⅞	..
8½	3¾	..	Container B	100	4½	4½	4½	..
52½	18½	2	Cont Bak A	900	27¼	26⅛	26⅛	26½
7	3⅜	..	Cont Bak B	2000	4⅜	4	4	4
94⅞	66¼	8	Cont Bak pf	100	78	78	78	78
71⅝	50⅛	2½	Cont Can	1200	59¼	57⅞	57⅞	59⅜
37⅜	16⅛	..	Cont Dia Fib	1100	19¾	19	19	18½
77⅝	50	2.40	Cont Ins	1700	58⅜	57½	57½	57
8¼	3⅜	..	Cont Motors	1300	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
30½	18⅜	..	Cont Oil	2000	22	20¾	21⅜	20⅞
40⅞	20	1	Cont Shares	2200	25½	24⅜	24⅞	25½
111⅜	87½	3§	Corn Prod	7000	97⅛	95½	95½	96
33	15½	..	Coty	1500	20½	19¾	20½	..
35⅜	25½	2*	Cream of Wh	600	31	30	30½	29½
22	10¼	..	Crosley	300	11½	11⅛	11½	12½
18½	13	1	Crown Zell	100	14½	14½	14½	..
93⅝	70½	5*	Cruciblee	300	79⅞	78¾	78¾	78⅞
117	104	7	Cruciblee pf	20	110⅛	110	110	109
7	2	..	Cuba Cane Prod	100	2½	2½	2½	..
19½	9	..	Cuba Co	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13¼
9	5	..	Cub Am S	100	5	5	5	5
65⅜	46	..	Cub Am S pf	80	46	46	46	..
48	38⅛	4	Cudahy	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
121⅛	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	100	118	118	118	..
14⅞	6¼	..	Curtiss Wr	41300	8	7	7¾	7⅛
19¾	8⅝	..	Curtiss Wr A	8500	11½	9⅜	10⅛	9½
90½	55	3½§	Cutler	100	63	62½	63½	62

—D—

43⅝	24⅝	..	Davison	7400	29	28⅜	28½	28⅛
30	20⅝	2.31	Debenham	1500	20¾	20¾	20¾	..
181	146	9	Del & Hud	200	160	158	158	161
153	110¼	6§	Del Lac&W	1800	118½	116½	116½	117¼
60	45	2	Denv RG pf	300	61¼	60	61¼	60½
42⅜	21¾	2.40§	Devoe & R A	500	25½	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
237	139	8	Diamond M	600	210¾	204	210¾	..
9⅝	6¾	1	Dome Mines	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝
145¼	95¾	4§	Dupont	12100	110⅛	106⅜	108⅛	107
121	114½	6	Dupont deb	1400	116¾	116¼	116⅜	116¼
102½	97	8	Duplan S pf	140	103	102¾	103	..
103½	100	5	Duquesne pf	300	102	102	102	102

—E—

25½	14	1½	1Eastern RM	100	15	15	15	..
255¼	175¾	5§	East Kodak	3100	211	207	208	209
37¾	19¼	3*	Eaton Axle	1000	26	26	26	26
62	38	..	Eitingon pf	200	40	40	40	..
114⅞	55½	6	Elec Auto Lt	8200	75	69⅞	75	70
100⅜	106¼	7	El Auto F pf	10	108	108	108	..
9¾	4	..	Elec Boat	900	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	4⅞
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	28600	73¾	70¾	71⅛	72⅞
112	105	7	Elec P&L pf	300	108¼	108	108⅞	108¼
79¼	62½	5	Elec Sto Bat	100	65½	65½	65⅛	65¾
59⅝	44	5	End John	100	49	49	49	..
66	39½	2.40	Eng P S	200	51	50¾	51	49¼
107½	94⅝	5	Eng P S 5pf	200	101	98½	101	97½
50¾	39¾	3	Equit Bldg	1000	45⅝	45½	45¾	48¾
63¾	35⅛	..	Erie	1900	44½	42½	43⅜	42⅛
67⅜	53½	4	Erie 1 pf	200	58¼	58¼	58¼	58
43⅜	10⅝	..	Eureka Vac	100	13½	13½	13½	13½
30¾	6½	..	Evans Auto L	700	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	9⅛

—F—

39¾	7	..	Fairbanks pf	50	11	10½	11	..
50½	34¼	3	Fairb Morse	..	40	38½	39	38½
27¾	10	2½	Fashion Pk	100	14⅞	12	14⅞	11⅞
38	25½	..	Fed Dept St	200	31	30	30	31
43	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	2100	36¾	34¾	36¼	34⅝
89⅜	56	2.60	Fidelity Ins	400	65⅞	65¼	65¾	..
10⅛	7	.60§	Fifth Ave B	10	8½	8½	8½	..
33½	19¾	1.60	Firestone	800	22⅛	20½	21½	20½
373⅛	69⅞	6	Firestone pf	200	73½	72½	73¼	..
92	75	5	Fisk Rubber	1500	21½	20⅜	21½	21½
21	5½	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	300	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7¼
50⅞	25	2	Follansbee B	100	25	25	25	..
104½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	16400	89¼	86⅛	87¼	86½
50	28½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	800	34⅛	34	34⅛	33
28¾	11	..	Foundation	100	14	14	14	14
57⅝	16⅛	4	Fox A	17400	45⅝	43⅝	44½	45⅛
55½	37	4§	*Freeport Tx	5900	43½	42	42½	43

—G—

80	67	5	Gamewell	100	68	68	68	68
77¾	21½	..	Gardner M	200	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	25⅞
16½	7	..	Gen Am Inv	600	9¼	8⅞	9	9
105	88½	6	Gen A I pf ww	100	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	..
111⅞	78¼	4§	Gen Am Tk	900	85⅝	84⅝	85½	85⅝
71⅛	38⅞	4	Gen Asphalt	2900	47½	46	47	46
38⅛	16⅜	2	Gen Bronze	700	23¼	22¾	22⅞	23⅛
34½	13½	..	Gen Cable	300	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14
74¾	32	4	Gen Cable A	500	40⅛	40	40	40
109¾	90	7	*Gen Cable pf	100	88¾	88¼	88¼	..
95⅝	60⅛	6	Gen Elec	45900	72¾	70⅝	71¼	72⅛
61⅛	46⅛	6	*Gen Foods	9600	56¼	55⅛

COTTON CLOTH SALES STILL AT LOW LEVEL

Prints Fairly Active—Denim Price Cut Surprise—June Volume Low

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The Government report on the new cotton crop, published on the 8th of July, showing a decrease of 2.7 per cent in acreage planted to cotton from that of last year, had a rather neutral effect on the primary cotton cloth market, having evidently been discounted. It at least served to stiffen the resolution of the great majority of manufacturers to hold their prices firm. Buyers, on the other hand, were inclined to expect lower prices.

The report of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants on the business for the month of June, issued on the 10th, disclosed the smallest production since the beginning of the publication of these reports, viz., 198,539,000 yards or 49,635,000 yards a week. This was 10 per cent less than the weekly average for May, and was convincing evidence that curtailment had been practiced generally.

Sales at Record Low

On the other hand, sales were placed at 129,947,000 yards, or 65.5 per cent of the production, which was also the lowest sales volume ever recorded. Shipments were 92 per cent of production and 40 per cent ahead of sales, so that stocks on hand increased only 3.5 per cent to 466,368,000 yards, and unfilled orders decreased 19.4 per cent to 219,040,000 yards.

The market was startled early in the week by the announcement from one of the largest manufacturers of denims of a new price list which is based on 12½c for 2.20s, formerly selling at 15c. This was from ½c to 1c lower than expected by the trade, and it is thought that it will attract large buying orders in the near future. The response last week was reported as encouraging.

In the print cloth division it became known that several million yards of 38½-inch, 64x60s, 5.35-yard had been sold late in the previous week at 5⅝c, with large sales early last week at that same price. Small lots of the filling-in variety were the rule until late in the week when some of the large bidders accepted substantial business at the mill prices.

There were some large sales of 68x72s, 4.75-yard at 6¼c and 72x76s, 4.25-yard at 7¼c. The 38½-inch, 60x48s, 6.25-yard was one of the most active numbers and brought 4¾c for spot and 4⅞c for future delivery.

Sheeting Sales Light

In the sheeting section sales were relatively small. Of the narrow sheetings 36-inch, 6.15-yard, was sold at 6⅜ for large orders, and from 6 3-16c to 6¼c for small orders. The 40-inch, 2.50-yard brought 9¾c and the 4.25-yard 5⅞c. The 31-inch, 43 squares, 4.00-yard moved at 5⅜c.

There was light trading in drills on the basis of 7¾c for the 30-inch, 3.25-yard, and 12¾c for the 37-inch, 2.00-yard. Twills were interesting, the 31-inch, 64x70s, 4.20-yard selling at 7¾c to 7½c, and the 39-inch, 68x80s, 2.58-yard, at 12½c.

Pajama checks 64x60s, 5.75-yard, sold at 5¼c and 88 squares 4.00-yard at 8¼c. Osnaburgs were quiet.

In the fine goods division business was done in the usual small mid-summer manner. There was more discussion of future prospects than of actual sales. Manufacturers feel hopeful of a good fall business.

Plain goods showed a fair degree of activity, the 34-inch, 72x100s, 7.00-yard selling at 9½c for spot to 10¼c for future delivery. The same count 38-inch, 6.25-yard brought from 10¼c to 11c for spot delivery.

Combed Lawns Prominent

Combed lawns led in volume among the fancy goods. The leading number was the 40-inch, 76x72s, 9.00-yard which brought from 8½c to 8¾c, but the same width 84x80s, 11.00-yard brought from 12c to 13c and the 96x100s, 7.00-yard from 13¼c to 13¾c.

Combed voiles sold at 8c to 8¼c for the 40-inch 60x56s, but at 15½c to 16¾c for the 70s. Broadcloths were only moderately active.

There were sales of silk and cotton mixtures at 14¾c for the 35-inch, 96x100s, 22-26 single end, which was ¾c higher than previously. The 96x104s, 22-26 two-end brought 21c for spot, and 19¾c for future delivery.

Rayon and cotton mixtures have taken on a more stable aspect since the announcement that there will be no revision in rayon yarn prices before Sept. 1. The 63x64s rayon and cotton mixtures sold at 16c with 32-filament, and at from 17c to 17¼c with 60-filament rayon. Rayon dobbies 30x56s brought 16c with domestic and 15c with foreign rayon.

Rayon-filled flat crepes 76x56s with 150-denier sold at 16c to 16¾c, with either 24 or 32-filament rayon. Celanese-filled crepes 40-inch 76x64s, brought 22½c. Rayon warp crepes 40½-inch, 100x48s with 150-denier domestic first quality rayon warp and 60s combed crepe twist filling sold at 29c.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask
America	95	99
Am Union	90	105
Bk of U S	43¾	45¼
Bk Yorktown	150	
Bryant Pk	39	46
Chase	140	143
Chat Phnx	104	107
City	143	146
Columbus	195	205
Commercial	395	410
Fifth Av	2700	3000
First, N. Y.	4825	5025
Flatbush	175	200
Grace	600	
Harriman	1500	1600
Industrial	150	170
Lafayette	45	50
Lebanon	105	

	Bid	Ask
Lefcourt	90	100
Liberty	100	
Manhattan	114	116
Melrose	150	180
Merchants	88	98
Midtown	25	30
Peoples	400	500
Penn Ex	90	100
Port Morris	40	
Prisco State	300	475
Public	100	111
Queensboro	250	
Seward	90	
Straus	235	250
Textile	50	54
Trade Bnk	180	195
World Ex	150	
Yorkville	135	150

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Ask
Am Ex	210	230
Banca C I	315	320
Banco di S	51	57
Bk Eur T	85	100
Bk N Y & T	645	665
Bankers	148½	151½
Bronx	60	66
Brooklyn	695	710
County	190	205
Empire	80	83
Fulton	550	600
Guaranty	636	641
Int Ger Ltd	13	13

	Bid	Ask
Irving	51¾	53¾
Kings Co	2600	3000
Law Tie & G	225	287
M'facturers	97	
Midwood	180	190
Mut Tr W	400	425
New York	230	235
Plaza	90	105
Times Sq	49	54
Title Guar	148	152
Unit States	3950	4150
West T & T	140	150
Westchester	1050	1100

CHICAGO STATE BANKS

	Bid	Ask
Central	325	330
Harris T&S	760	770
Northern	570	580

	Bid	Ask
Peoples Tr	470	475
Un Bk Chi	250	265

CHICAGO NATIONAL BANKS

	Bid	Ask
Cont Ill Bk	615	623
First Nat	613	616
Foreman	615	625

	Bid	Ask
Nat Bk Rep	117	119
Straus Nat	230	290

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 55⅞. De Beers 7, and Rand Mines 3. Money was 1½ per cent; discount rates—short bills 2⅛ to 2⅜ per cent, and three months, 2¾ per cent.

New York Bonds

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43		
Alleghany 5s '44	99½	99½
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	99¾	99¾
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	14	10
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	69	69
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	105	105
Am F Pow 5s	87	87
Am Smelting 5s '47	88¼	88
Am T & T 4s '36	102⅛	102
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	100½	100½
Am T & T col 5s '46	162	160¾
Am T & T col 6ss	105¾	105½
Am T & T sf 5s '60	105⅞	105¾
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	105¼	105¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	107¾	107½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	90	89½
Atch T&&SF gen 4s '95	81¼	81¼
Atch T&SF 4½s	96½	96¼
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	132½	131
B&O 1st 4s '48	100	100
B&O 4½s '33	96⅛	96⅛
B&O 4½s cv	100¼	100
B&O rfg 6s '95	101⅞	101⅞
Belding Hem 6s '36	110¾	110½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	77	77
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	101¾	101¾
Boston & Me 5s '67	102⅝	102½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	101½	101
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	105	105
Bklyn Un E 1ist 5s '50	97⅛	97
Can North deb 6½s '46	103½	103¼
Can South con 5s '62	117⅝	27⅞
Cen of Ga 1st 5s C '59	105⅜	105⅜
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	100⅛	100
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	47½	46½
Ches & O cv 4½s '30 B	100⅜	100⅜
Chi B & Q 4s Ill div '49	98¾	98¾
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	95¾	95¾
Chi Gt West 4s '59	100⅛	100⅛
Chi M&StP col 4¾s	71½	71¼
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	99½	99½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	56¼	56¼
Chi & Nw deb 5s '33	88¾	88⅜
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	107	107
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	97¾	97¾
Chi RI&P cv 4½s	95¾	95¾
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	100	100
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	100½	100
Chile Copper 5s '47	105⅛	105⅛
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	96¼	95¾
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	91⅛	91⅛
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	98¼	98¼
Clev Un Term 5s '73	100½	100½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	105	105
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	96⅛	96⅛
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	99½	99⅛
Con Gas 5½s '45	46½	46⅛
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	107¼	106½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	56⅜	56⅜
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	93⅞	93⅞
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	94½	94⅜
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	99	99
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	93⅜	93⅜
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	92	92
Erie gen 4s '96	91½	91½
Erie 5s '67	87¼	87¼
Erie 1st con 7s '30	93½	93⅜
Erie gen lien	100¼	100¼
Erie gen 7ss	81⅜	81⅜
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	93	92⅜
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	112¾	112¾
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	96½	96½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	63	63
Gen Cable 5½s '47	45½	45½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	99	99
Gen Inv 5s	102⅜	102⅜
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	87¼	87
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49	99	99
Gen Theater 6s	101¼	101¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	95½	95½
Goodyear 5s '57	106⅞	106¾
Gould Coupler 6s '40	92½	93
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	77½	75
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	105⅞	105⅞
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	98¼	98¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	80	79¼
Inland Steel 4½s '78	102	102
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	100	94¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	63	99¾
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	85½	63
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	85⅛	85½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	72	85
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	111⅝	72
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97¼	111
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	101⅜	97
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	92	101⅜
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103	92
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	81½	103
L'Autaro 6s '54	82	81½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99⅛	100⅜
La Ark 5s	84½	99⅛
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	40	84
Manhat R con 4s '90	46⅛	40
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	94	46⅛
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101½	94
Mil El Ry&Lt 4½s '31	100½	101½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101¼	100⅜
Min StL&SSM 5s gtd	98	101¾
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	78½	98
Mo Pac 5s F '77	100¾	78½
Mo Pac 5s G '78	100½	100¾
Mo Pac rrfg 5s A '65	101⅜	100½
Montana Power rfrg 5s '43	103¼	101⅜
Montana Power 5s A '62	102½	103
Murray Body 6½s '34	100	102½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	97¾	99⅝
N E T & T 4½s B '61	101	97⅝
N E T & T 5s '52	106⅞	101
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	88½	106⅞
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	87½	88½
NYC&HR rfrg&im 4½s 2013	100½	87½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107⅝	100½
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	101½	107⅝
N Y Chi & St L '32s	102½	101½
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	114	102½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	122½	113½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106¾	122¼
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	88	106¾
Nor f & W div 4s '44	95½	88
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103½	95½
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	107	103½
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	60	107
Ont Trans 5s	103	59⅞
Oslo Gas 5s	93	103
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	104	93
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101½	104
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	66	101½
Penn RR 4½s '63	100⅝	66
Penn RR gen 4½s '60	101	100¼
Penn RR 5s '64	104¼	101
Penn RR gen 6s '68	101	104¼
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109⅜	101
Pere Marq 4½s	98¾	109⅜
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	95	98¾
Phil Co 5s '67	93½	95
Phil & Read C & I 6s '73	100¼	100½
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	80	80
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	100	99½
Port Art Canal 6s A	104	104
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	105	105
Pub Svc G&E '70	93	93
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100⅜	100¼
Pure Oil 5½s '40	99⅞	99⅞
St L & S F 4s A '50	88¼	88¼
St L & S F 4½s '78	90⅜	90½
S tl L S W 1st 5s '52	92¾	92½
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	100½	100⅜
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	107	107
Seabd A L con 6s '45	107	107
Shell Union 5s ct ww	50	47½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	101¾	101½
Shell Union 5s ct ww	49	49
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	99½	99¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100⅛	100⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	102½	102
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	103⅝	103½
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101¾	101¾
So Colo Pow 6s '47	104¼	104¼
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	105	105
So Pac 4½s '68 ww	94⅜	94⅜
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	97¾	97¾
So Pacific cv 5s '34	99⅛	99⅛
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	94	94
So Ry gen 4s '56	98⅞	98½
So Ry con 5s '94	90½	90¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	110½	110½
Stand Oil NY 4s '51	123½	123½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	99½	99⅜
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	81	81
Tex Corp 5s '44	105½	105½
Third Ave 5s '37	104⅛	104
Third Ave adj 5s '60	96¾	96¾
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	24¾	24½
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	101¼	101¼
U S Rubber 5s '47	68	68
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	83	83
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	101	100½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	105½	105½
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	88½	88½
Wabash 4s Des M div '39	101¼	101¼
Wabash 4½s '78	93	93
Wabash 1st 5s '39	93	93
Warner Bros 6s	104	104
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	101⅜	101¼
Western Electric 5s '44	104¾	104¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	103¾	103¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	84¾	84½
Western Un 5s '60	99½	99½
Western Un 6½s '36	104⅛	104
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	109¾	109½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	91⅞	91½
White Sew Mach 6s '40	102¾	102¾
Youngstown 5s	67	67

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	July 15	July 14
4th 4¼s	'38	102.31	102.31	102.30	102.30

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Akershus 5s '63			
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	93¼	93	93
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	95½	95½	95½
Argentine 5½s 62	73	73	73
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	92½	92½	92½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	98¾	98¾	98½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	98½	98½	98½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
Australia 4½s '57	98¾	98	98¼
Australia 5s '55	79¼		79¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	89		88
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	103¼	103	103
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	90		89¾
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	103	103	103
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '55	109	109	109
Belgium (King) 7s '56	113½	113¼	113¼
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109¼	109¼	109¼
Berlin 6s '58	109½	109½	109½
Berlin 6½s 50	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	95¾	95¾	95¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	90½	90½	90½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	88	88	88
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	77¼	77	77
Brazil (US) 8s '41	76⅜		76⅜
Breda 7s ww	100¾	100⅜	100⅜
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	99½	99½	99½
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	101	101	
Can (Dom) 5s '52	105	105	
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	94	94	
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	97½	97½	
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	90	90	
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	90¾	90	
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	90¾	90¾	
Chile (Rep) ct '63	89½	89½	
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	21⅜	21⅜	
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	62½	62½	
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	76	76	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	76	76	
Coph'n Tel 5s '54	98¼	98¼	
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	96	96	
Danish Mun 8s A '46	71½	71½	
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	109	109	
Denmark (King) 6s '42	93½	93½	
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	105¾	105¾	
Dresden 7s '45	100¾	100¾	
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	100¼	100¼	
Finland (ERp) 6½s '56	91	91	
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	98	97¼	
Frankfort 6½s '53	100½	100⅛	
French (Rep) 7s '49	92¼	92¼	
French (Rep) 7½s '41	118⅛	118⅛	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	123⅛	123⅛	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	84¾	34¾	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	85	84½	
Germ 5½s rct	106½	106½	
Germ El Pow 6½s '53	89	89	
Gels 6s	92½	92½	
Germ G E 7s '45	96¾	96½	
Greek 7s '64	106⅜	106⅜	
Greek 6s '68	102⅞	102⅞	
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	85⅜	85⅜	
Hamburg 6s '46	96½	90	
Hans 6s ww	97½	97	
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	87¼	87¼	
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	94¼	94¼	
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	88	87⅞	
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	95½	95½	
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	98¾	98¾	
Italy (King) 7s '51	96	96	
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	98¾	98⅛	
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	92½	92½	
Jap 5½s	104⅞	104⅜	
Lyons (City) 6s '34	91¾	91½	
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105	105	
Milan (City) 6½s '52	103½	105½	
Minas 6½s '58	91¼	91	
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	73	73	
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	107	107	
Norway (King) 5s '63	92½	92½	
Norway (King) 6s '43	99½	99½	
Norway (King) 6s '44	100¼	100¼	
Norway (King) 6s '52	105½	105¼	
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	103	103	
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	97½	97½	
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	102½	102½	
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	104¼	104¼	
Paulista Ry 7s '42	104⅞	104⅞	
Peru 6s '60	103	102	
Poland 8s '50	71½	71½	
Rhine West '55 ww ct	84¼	84¼	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	89½	89½	
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	89½	89½	
Roumania 7s	78½	78½	
Rome (City) 6½s '52	83	83	
Ruhr 6s	91¼	91¼	
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	82	82	
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	109½	109½	
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	90⅜	90	
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	69	69	
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	100½	100½	
Saxon State 6½s '46	94	94	
Saxon State 7s '45	89	89	
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	99⅛	99⅛	
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	108	108	
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	85	85	
Siemmens 6½s ct '51	95⅞	95⅞	
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	104¾	104¾	
Swiss Confed 8s '40	72⅞		
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	107½	107½	
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	105¾	105¾	
Toho El Pow 7s '55	99½	99½	
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	99¾	99¾	
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	91⅜	91⅜	
Tyrol 7½s '55	87½	87⅜	
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	97½	97½	
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	100½	100⅜	
Uni Stl W 6¼s C '51	104⅞	104½	
Unterelbe 6s '53	91½	91½	
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	85¼	85¼	
Vienna 6s '52	94½	94½	
Warsaw 7s '58	96⅜	96⅜	
Westphalia El 6s '53	76	76	
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	84	84	
	97	97	

Sales	High	Low	Last	July 15	July 14
145 Util Hyd	9¼	8⅞	9	9¼	
60 Utah Apex	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
50 Venez M	5	5	5		
125 War Bros	48⅞	48½	48⅝	47⅞	
5 Westfield	23	23	23		
*Ex-dividend.					

BONDS

$2000 Mas G 4½'31	100	100	100	
4000 NE Tel 5s	101	101	101	
1000 Swift 5s	102	102	102	102

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	July 15	July 14
125 Am & Cont	19	19	19	
230 Am Found	13	11¾	13	12
25 Am Pneu	5	5	5	
210 Am Pneu 1pf	46	44	46	
1585 Am T&T	219¼	211½	219	212
11870 Am T&T rts	19¼	17⅛	19¼	18
320 Amoskeag	13	12½	13	12
200 Andes Pet	.35	.35	.35	.35
888 Ariz Com	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
115 Big Sanf	64	61	61	64
75 Bos El 1 pf	103½	103	103½	
75 Bos El 2 pf	90	90	90	
80 B&M pr pf	108	108	108	107
5 Bos Prov	175	175	175	175
48 *City Service	27⅞	27⅛	27⅝	27½
100 Con Sec	50	50	50	
50 Cop Range	97	93	93	
187 Cred Alli	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
230 Cr Cr & Int	10¾	10½	10½	10½
275 East SS	27½	27½	27½	27½
50 East SS pf	49	49	49	
28 Det Air	5¾	5⅜	5¾	
80 E G&F prf	95	94½	94½	94⅞
10 E G&F prpf	8½	8½	8½	
*53 Edison Elec	260	260	260	265
760 First Nat S	55½	55	55⅛	54½
25 Gen Capital	45	44½	45½	44½
20 Ger Cr&In	19	18	18	
6 Kidder Pbdy	89	89	89	
1140 Mass Util	8	7¼	8	
5 Mohawk	25½	25½	25½	
25 Nash	35⅜	35	35¾	34⅞
50 New Consol	16⅛	16½	16⅝	
385 NE Tel	143	142	142	
25 NA Avia	10¼	10¼	10¼	142
100 No Butte	2	2	2	
25 Old Domin	5	5	5	1¾
35 Pac Mills	23	23	23	
100 Pocahontas	13	13	13	
170 Pub Util	17	16	16¾	16
20 Quincy Min	15	15	15	15
*10 Ry & Lt	68	68	68	68
50 St Mary Ld	12¼	12¼	12¼	
110 Shawmut	16⅜	16¼	16¼	17
10 So NE Ice	42	42	42	
410 So SSur	10	8	10	
300 St Web	82	78⅝	81⅝	79⅞
190 Swift & Co	29¼	29	29	28⅛
100 Tower Mfg	1½	1½	1½	
25 Tri Cont	12¾	12¾	12¾	
200 Un Twist D	25¼	25	25¼	
730 Uni Found	19½	18¾	18¾	19
180 Uni Shoe	64¾	64½	64½	64⅞
60 Uni Shoe pf	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	
50 US&Fi Pow	13	12¼	12¼	12¾
100 US&Over	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
35 Util Eq pf	79½	78¾	79½	79

LONDON WOOL AUCTION SALES

LONDON (AP)—At the wool auction sales today 10,645 bales were offered, of which 8000 were sold. There was a good demand for all grades, especially merinos, which the Continent bought freely. Keen competition developed for South American, of which 3796 bales weer sold, mostly to sellers' favor.

The Advice That Wealthy Fathers Give Their Sons

WHAT is the most priceless gift that the wealthy man can give his son?

Advice . . . information . . . knowledge.

And this is the advice that wealthy fathers give their sons about investments.

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES

565 Fifth Avenue, New York—PLAza 4200

36 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.—HANcock 3900

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	2½%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	3¼@4
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2¾	2¾
Four to six months	3 @3¼	3 @3¼

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	34¼c	34½c
Bar silver in London	15½d	16d
Bar gold in London	85s 1½d	85s ¾d

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges	Boston	New York
Year ago today	$91,000,000	$1,308,000,000
Balances	64,000,000	611,000,000

EDUCATIONAL

What 200 Teachers Do During 'Lay-by' Month of South Carolina

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chicago, Ill.

IN AN uneven but steady handwriting a South Carolina farm woman wrote a book, the "story of my life." She was a "late learner" for she had not taken up the task of learning to read and write until after she was 60. Then came her "story."

The simple sentences were pasted on rough, gray paper which had been folded into book form, and the illustrations were colored pictures cut from magazines. The story begins:

I was born in North Carolina.
I remember moving to South Carolina.
The horse ran away.
I had two sisters and one brother.
We worked and played.

She described her own wedding day and pasted above it a magazine illustration of a girl in bridal veil. How she loved to make good things for her husband to eat was told in her simple phrases, and placed under a picture of a housewife taking steaming brown pies out of the oven.

In the same manner a page each was given to her curly-headed children, the new farm home, the little country church, and the grandchildren coming to the farm home at holiday time. On the last page she makes the terse statement, "I like to read books." It is a short story, but—for him who reads the wide spaces between the lines—a world of information about the education of these rural folks in South Carolina. By writing her own book, no doubt, she had been interested by her teacher to read other people's books.

Comes Then the Crusade

Women like this, and men too, out in the frontiers of the open country are being reached today and taught not only the three R's but how to make the farm home a happier place. In fact, a whole campaign centered on home making is staged in these rural communities in South Carolina every August, it was explained by Miss Wil Lou Gray, supervisor of adult education in South Carolina, in an interview in Chicago.

August is the "lay-by" month in South Carolina, she said. It is a sort of leisure time for the country folks because they have planted and cultivated their cotton fields, and now they are just waiting for the cotton bolls to mature. Then comes the crusade to these rural families of 200 teachers sent out by the State Department of Education to help improve the farm homes.

What a stimulating of new ideas and an overturning of old ones takes place—a general cleaning-up and fixing-up time. One man, for instance, became so interested in the home-improvement idea that he solicited the help of his family and moved the old wood pile from the front doorsteps around to the back of the house. Another man decided to repair the hole in the kitchen floor so that his wife would not have to be inconvenienced any more by stepping over it every time she passed the stove. Back steps are put in order. Furniture is rearranged to make a more comfortable and artistic home.

Wherever There Is a Place

The teachers behind all of this hustle and bustle hold their classes wherever they can find a place. An old barn in one case was cleaned up for the purpose. Old blinds were fitted together for the writing table. Here neighbors met and learned skills and those things which they should have learned had they been within reach of a good elementary school when they were young.

How to grow winter crops, how to feed dairy cattle, how to market truck crops, improving variety of seeds, boll weevil control of cotton, winter gardening, better fertilizer practice, how to make out the family budget, obligations to the Government and even how to act in public are touched on either at these intensive summer classes or in the evening schools for rural people in this State.

"In a recent campaign of this kind 25,000 adult pupils were enrolled from rural communities," Miss Gray said. "You see 50 per cent of our population in South Carolina lives in the country, and many of these rural people have had less than a fifth-grade education. These farm people show a great desire for information which should be a challenge to adult leaders."

Other States and Other Ways

But South Carolina is only one of the 48 states which have programs of some kind for reaching farm folks with education. A great change has taken place even in the last 15 years in the attitude of rural people, experts say. Land grant colleges, state universities, extension libraries, state and country governments, and the United States Department of Agriculture have all helped to widen the channels leading to the farm folks.

"And how did it all begin?" is a natural question which was answered in one way by John L. Clifton, director of education for the State of Ohio in an address before the American Association for Adult Education held here. When Mr. Clifton was a country school-teacher some 30 years ago in an isolated community in his own state, one day there came a two-wheeled wagon down the bumpy road near the little schoolhouse. On the side of the wagon were the letters R. F. D. It was the United States Government making its first trip bringing a handful of letters and a few catalogues to country folks along the byways. Other wagons were doing the same in other sections.

That same little wagon later brought farm magazines, bulletins giving technical information about running the farm, pamphlets with scientific helps about planting, fertilizing, cultivating, breeding, etc. Farm people became readers. Today the farm is quite a different place, for the people have more to think about.

The growing tendency toward the reading habit which was discovered in a national survey made by the Department of Agriculture has opened up new fields. Now the farmer is looking forward to more than scientific bulletins. He wants reading which carries him into the field of art and culture. He must keep step with the progress of the nation.

Hiram Myers

"Mister, Will It Fly, Sure?" Ask These Members of the Vacation Class in Airplane Construction at Emmanual Lutheran Church, New York City.

Vacation That Means School to 800 Children, Who Prefer It

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

WITH the opening of 23 new schools this summer, the Metropolitan Federation of Daily Vacation Bible Schools plans to provide a summer refuge for considerably more than the 24,763 children enrolled last year. The number of these schools which are conducted in Protestant churches throughout the metropolitan area has been increased from 248 to 275.

This extension has been made possible by the formation of a business men's committee, which is lending financial support. The names of 41 prominent men appear in the group.

By offering a summer course in character training via games, building projects, songs, handiwork classes and outings, the federation plans a more intensified effort than ever toward the realization of its purpose which, since 1898, has been to provide a "vacation plus" for children who usually spend their summer days in the streets.

The simplest rules of right living are taught to these children who, it is believed, can find no better opportunity to practice these rules than by working, studying and playing together. Each one receives a minimum of 60 hours of training during the four weeks which began July 7. By having the child come for five consecutive days of the week, the vacation school leaders feel that he gets a practical interpretation of the value of religion in everyday experience that he can't get otherwise.

"We do not expect flowers or fruit to achieve their best beauty, color or flavor without intelligent and careful cultivation, and is it fair to leave children to the morals of the street, and then demand character, decency, usefulness and good will?" the leaders ask.

The purposes of these schools were clearly outlined last fall by Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, in one of the New York daily newspapers as follows, in part:

"These schools provide a five weeks' course of patriotic, social and religious instruction during the heated summer months. They are free to all and interdenominational in character. Competent superintendence and teaching are provided. The children who attend them, usually those who are left behind in the cities, are attracted from the streets. The lessons stick because they are consecutive. It is an open question whether the work done does not exceed in quality that done in intermittent Bible schools held weekly on the Lord's Day. Thousands of youngsters in New York City alone, to say nothing of other cities, large and small, are indelibly impressed with truths pertaining to their future, and that of the nation. The course is enlightened with recreational periods and the work tested by a final examination. It is a splendid enterprise, ministering to the neediest children, many of whom have not sufficient home protection."

A similar work is going on in the Near East for the relief of children there during the summer. The pennies saved last year by New York children went toward the opening of 126 new schools in Palestine, Irak, Syria and Egypt, it was explained by Walter M. Howlett, secretary of the federation. During the present summer the pennies will be saved for the opening of schools in South America. This is largely because of the plans to hold the World Convention of Sunday Schools at Buenos Aires in 1932.

Mr. Howlett explained that from now on the federation would emphasize the development of the normal child instead of the so-called neglected child, because in his opinion the normal child who roams the streets is the neglected one. At the same time he is the one who promises to be the most useful and is worthy of the utmost care.

Much is left to the individual teacher as to the best method of instilling high ideals in the children.

But the outstanding project for last year was the "Golden Rule City." This was done in the vacation school conducted in Queens Baptist Church, where a miniature city of Jerusalem was constructed, the buildings being made of three-ply board, the foliage of dyed sponges. The "city" when completed filled what would be a fair-sized room in an average house. It was exhibited at the religious education exhibit held in the fall and has been described as one of the most meaningful units ever used in one of these programs. This is largely because of the mental model of a perfect city which was kept constantly before the children's thoughts while they worked on the material construction. They were asked questions as to what sort of community would be the result of the universal application of the Golden Rule and were to visualize a place inhabited solely by such men and women.

M. K.

Young People's Civic Council

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chicago

TO DO for young people what the League of Women Voters does for women is practically the scope of the Young People's Civic Council, which a short time ago rounded out its first year of activities in Chicago. Practical citizenship, which fills in the gap between the civics textbook and the intelligent marking of a ballot is its raison d'être.

"Know your officials, their duties, and how you can help them," expresses the aim of a series of meetings held this year by the council, which comprises about 25 organizations of young citizens, including high schools, county wide organizations, church and secular.

At the meetings practical civic information was given the young people who had an opportunity to meet public officials first hand. The state's attorney, county judge, first woman member of the State Legislature, and the United States District Attorney, were invited not only to explain to these young citizens the duties of their respective offices, but to answer questions on what they had accomplished since going into office. And a good grilling some of the officials received, at the hands of the alert, inquisitive juveniles.

Dependable Information

"Where can young citizens get information that can be depended upon?" asked one high school girl in one of the discussions after a prominent official had stressed the importance of being informed for intelligent citizenship. The official had to admit that unbiased information on political questions was hard to find in most newspapers, and could not be obtained from political parties.

The difficulty of obtaining correct information led to establishing a monthly publication called the Young Citizen. An official medium for giving out authentic civic information, this magazine is sent to 2000 organized groups each month. Before the local primary election the bulletin contained articles on the powers and duties of the board of commissioners whose nominations were to be made. In another issue the variety of taxing bodies in Chicago was discussed and other local topics bearing on municipal government.

"This organization does not indorse candidates," said Mrs. Mabel P. Simpson, director, "but seeks to disseminate all available information on duties and qualifications for public offices. We are, however, free to take an active part in any campaign in which a definite moral issue is at stake. Our policy is determined partly by the young people themselves. They are not just given a policy by older people and expected to follow it."

Books Studied

But citizens cannot be casting ballots every day. During the interim between elections other civic problems need and receive attention. Outstanding books on citizenship and kindred subjects are studied by this council. Just now the book "Chicago," by Prof. Charles E. Merriam, of the University of Chicago, is being discussed in forum meetings.

A total of 300,000 people were reached last year in outdoor meetings in settlements and parks where citizenship programs were put on by this organization in coöperation with the Y. M. C. A. Eight stereopticon lectures on good citizenship were given.

This practical citizenship of the Young People's Civic Council has the coöperation of the Chicago Board of Education, high school principals, and civics teacheds. The latter sometimes send delegates from their classes to attend the council forum meetings. Occasionally an evening class in civics disbands to meet with the council.

An unusually successful course of lectures on "The Technique of Citizenship" was participated in by the council together with the City Club. About 80 per cent of those who attended were young people. Pledge signing campaigns for law observance, radiocasting of radio programs giving civic information indicate the far reaching effects which such a movement may have.

Slowed Down

When complimented on overcoming her awkwardness, a woman answered happily, "I lost my awkwardness when I quit being in a hurry."

Gadfly of the Private Schools

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHY another book? And why a Who's Who for Private Schools? These questions are put, not by us, but by the author of "A Handbook for Private School Teachers." This is Porter Sargent, whose gay and bantering perennials, on Private Schools and Summer Camps, have been pricking educators into awareness these many years.

He answers his own questions: This is the first book about or especially for private school teachers, and it is in response to a demand which has been irregularly and inadequately met for the last 14 years.

Begun in 1916, Mr. Sargent tells us, "this handbook was not intentional." That is, the material in it was formerly a part of the Handbooks of Private Schools and Summer Camps. When those volumes began to be too bulky, the Who's Who sections were dropped, and they have now been included in this volume.

This book is intended for private school and camp people, "and for them only." It is a guidebook for private school teachers. But it is more than a compendium of biographical sketches. Its compiler, even in a Who's Who, cannot surrender his critical function.

Now as everybody knows, education is a serious business. Nevertheless, it is not without its fetishes and its charlatans. These are the particular targets of Mr. Sargent's shafts. But if he is merciless to pretense and hypocrisy, he is generous in praise of sincerity and disinterested service.

Coöperation and Brickbats

Describing the "coöperation and brickbats" with which the announcement of this volume was received, Mr. Sargent notes that most school people supplied cheerfully and copiously the "intimate information" requested. "Some of the head mistresses," he remarks, "evidently did not know the date of their birth." He might have added that some who knew the date apparently had forgotten the year.

In describing the clientele of the private schools, Mr. Sargent is at pains to jar complacent democracy. Among his high explosive verbal shells are the statements that all parents except those with a large income are "shackled to the wheel of state," are "scholastically communized" and a reference to mere mass education as "crass and crude." He also maintains that the lead in progressive education must remain with the private schools, because they have the money for experimentation and, still more important, freedom from political interference.

Private school pupils come largely from families with incomes of $10,000 or more a year, and there are only 200,000 such families with children in the United States. Without having illusions as to an essential connection between money and intelligence, Mr. Sargent nevertheless concludes that the families with the largest incomes are, broadly speaking, the families of outstanding ability. We are reminded that from periods of relative economic wealth come new visions of beauty, new inventions, new conceptions of art, new discoveries. "Athens and Florence, which flourished on trade, became centers of art."

"It is only too true that some of these children of wealthy parents are receiving the worst possible education," that they are spoiled and pampered; yet "this is the selected seed of the nation." But "it must be repeatedly replenished by individuals of unusual capacity who continue to come up from the lower economic classes."

As a Career

Teachers will be especially interested in the chapter on the private school as a career. If we assume that teachers, like other people, are concerned about their earnings, there is much to be learned here about possible financial rewards. "In the private school field today there are many individuals who have maintained, solely through their own initiative, thrift and financial ability, incomes over a long period of years passing $100,000 annually."

There are notes on several unidentified "heads," whom, however, school people will mostly recognize. There is, for example, the "woman of organizing capacity, with ability and with personality to put it over," who "has built her own school, remote from cities, to which the second generation still resorts to acquire poise, the bearing of a lady, to learn to go in and out of a room. Incidentally, school subjects are taught and a few go to college. . . . Parents have paid this lady upward of $2,000,000 in the last 10 years. She still pays her teachers $1200."

The Great Reward

These largest rewards are not received in salaries. Yet salaries have risen. "Generally speaking, private schools offer a wider range than do public schools, from $1000 to $20,000." Some of the most fashionable finishing schools for girls, we are told, charge $1800 a year or more for a pupil, and pay $1200 or less to a teacher. Other schools charge $1000 or less for tuition, and pay from $2500 to $3000 for competent teachers.

But that the subacid Mr. Sargent is after all on the side of the angels is betrayed by his paragraph entitled "The Great Reward": "In private school teaching as in anything else what one gets out of it depends on what one brings to it. Let us bring to teaching enthusiastic desire for service, joy in youth as we find it, a hopeful vision for the future. . . . The greatest task on the face of the earth today is to give, to help our fellows to a little better understanding of the world they live in and its opportunities, and the best time to do this most effectively is before and during the adolescent period. That is, the teacher has an opportunity to do the world's greatest job. Does he do it? Let us hope that the great and discriminating minds of this and the next generation may join with that great intellectual of Roman times, Marcus Aurelius, in saying, 'I thank the gods that I had abundance of good masters for my children.'"

There is much more of interest in this handbook, including chapters on teacher training, pensions, codes of ethics, school promotion and advertising, the catalogue, newspaper publicity, financing and endowments; besides the biographical sketches, which—as exhaustive as the teachers would permit them to be made—fill nearly 600 pages.

A valuable addition to Sargent's Handbook Series.

L. A. S.

"A Handbook for Private School Teachers," by Porter Sargent. Boston: Porter Sargent. $6.

The Parent

Rainy Day Play

Randolph, Vt.

MUCH has been written about what the child of school age may do in stormy weather, but nothing at all is said concerning the tots of two, three or five. They can neither read nor write and need more variation of play and tasks than the older child. If a mother does not have several good ideas to suggest, such children are apt to be restless and the mother's work continually interfered with.

Crayons, blocks and soap bubbles are of greatest interest to the tiny tot. Cutting pictures, pasting, making scrapbooks and painting will occupy the four- or five-year-old for long periods of time. Beads, large buttons, spools or pasteboard disks may be strung by the child. Jigsaw puzzles delight. A simple set may be made for the two-year-old by pasting colored pictures on cardboard and cutting through the center each way. Advertisements provide these. Then a copy may be inclosed in each box and after a little help at first, the tot will be able to make his own picture.

A sheet or two transforms the dining table into the nicest of tents where Louise and Dick may set their table and serve lunch or play with dolls and picture books.

Of course, a mother cannot expect the same degree of order in her home on a rainy day as on a sunny one, when the children are out of doors all the time. She may choose one room for their play and thus not be seriously inconvenienced.

If household duties are not too pressing, the rainy day provides an opportunity to teach the baby better table manners, the five-year-old how to sew or tell the time, or gives a chance to read to them and tell stories.

Perhaps most important of all is to abandon the "Oh, dear! Another rainy day!" and instead, instill in the child thought interest in the rain and in the pleasant things he can do inside both as play and as work. Soon the child will be looking forward to these times and the mother will realize a closer, finer companionship with her little family.

(Mrs.) M. N. F.

"I Made It for You, Mother"

North Long Beach, Calif.

What shall we do with the precious pictures the children bring home from kindergarten and first grade? Surely not put them in the waste basket when so much joyful endeavor has gone into them, and so much love came home with them "for mother!" And we can't put them all on the walls.

But we can punch holes in them at the left side, and tie them together with a stout cord. This book which "grows" week by week will prove a constant delight, both to children and adults, as well as a fascinating record of their progress!

Our small boys have put on bright paper covers which need but a moment or two to slip off to add the latest picture. It is a great encouragement to the child, immeasurably so.

There's one thing about every picture which has come home with the children: it needs no title to explain it! Every one of the several dozen efforts in the books is self-explanatory, and well worth the study of an adult. Little children who have not yet become conscious of the adult (the usual adult) methods draw with a spontaneity and verve which is amazing. And there is invariably action in the colored visualizations of the child's daily experiences. (Mrs.) V. S. M.

A Scrapbook

La Jolla, Calif.

Every child enjoys a scrapbook; every child enjoys a collection. One of our most successful scrapbooks held a collection. A far-seeing elder early began a collection of articles about Colonel Lindbergh. Learning of one little lad's interest in the subject, she bestowed the collection on him, and he and his brothers eagerly continued it. Next, someone thought to preserve the collection in a scrapbook. Illustrations added themselves to the clippings, and the treasured volume now numbers from 20 to 30 pages.

Here are editorials on the feat itself, the solo flight to Paris, dating back to May, 1927, and on the friendliness of France. Here is an account of the young aviator's decoration by King George V. Here is a picture of the cruiser Memphis bringing him home, and here are columns of enthusiastic welcome. Then come interviews with the Colonel himself, and accounts of his transcontinental flight. No attempt was made to follow the details of his romance, but a pleasing picture of Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh finds its place, together with a picture of the Colonel and his mother. Among other items of interest are those relating to the air photography for the American School of Research.

Perhaps one of the pleasantest features of the scrapbook are the open pages at the end, to be filled with further records of creditable achievements. (Mrs.) I. V. B.

Genuine Courtesy

Sioux City, Ia.

Real courtesy is so much more than an artificial veneer. It proceeds from gentleness, kindness and love and cannot be built upon a shallow desire to impress others. If we are helping our children to develop a kindly disposition toward everyone, their courtesy will be spontaneous and sincere.

While shopping in a busy department store the other day I overheard a mother warn her little daughter, "Don't push; people won't think you are a nice girl." Haven't we all made similar remarks with the mistaken idea that we are teaching our children to be courteous? "Don't forget to say you have had a nice time so Betty's mother will know you have had the right kind of training." "Tip your hat so Mrs. Jones will see how polite you are."

But is this the kind of courtesy we really want our children to express, or is it rather an entirely false sense of courtesy which will lead only to superficiality and insincerity?

It takes no more effort to teach a child true courtesy than to teach him the "so-people-will - think - you - are-nice" kind of courtesy. Why not say, "Everyone is in a hurry today, so let us be careful not to push," or "It will please Betty's mother to know you have had a nice time, so be sure to tell her"; "Tipping your hat is a friendly way to greet Mrs. Jones." Something sweet and appealing is in those little lessons, and something to inspire warm and friendly feeling, and to aid in building a loving and lovable character. (Mrs.) F. E. G.

Villain or Victim?

A teacher, when told punishment would have been more remedial discipline than constructive work, answered kindly, "Inflicting punishment, I believe, reveals our own inability to cope with the situation."

Inferiority Overcome

A pupil, when asked how he had overcome a sense of inferiority that had always troubled him, answered cheerily, "My trouble turned out to be not inferiority but lack of patience with myself."

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IN THE SHIP LANES

A REMARKABLE development was recently made when a portion of the front page of the New York Evening World was radiocast to the steamship America, then 2300 miles out of port, enroute to Bremen. The material was sent from a station near New York, and although the reception was not the best which might have been hoped for, it, nevertheless, indicated real possibilities.

With pages of newspapers capable of being transmitted through the air by a photographic process, it of course affords the opportunity of presenting on shipboard entire newspapers daily, although these must be sent on pages which are printed on only one side of the page. The present regular-sized newspaper page would require four operations for transmission, as the present development permits only one-quarter of a page being sent at a time.

The entire cost is said to be in the vicinity of $650 for sending a newspaper page through the air in this fashion.

Newspaper Published on Ship

A complete newspaper plant, from linotype to folder press, is being installed on the steamship Malolo, of the Matson Line, preparatory to her second round-the-Pacific cruise. Radio news services will provide material for morning and evening editions, so that travelers may keep in touch with home news, stock reports, and other material, in addition to the local ship activities and news occurring on the three months' cruise, which will take the Malolo to distant ports of the Pacific in the fall months.

Panama Canal Traffic

A further reduction in the number of ships transiting the Panama Canal is shown for May, with only 479 vessels, on which tolls of $2,163,000 were collected. With one exception the tolls collections are the smallest of any month in the present fiscal year, while the daily average of ships transited, 15.45, is the lowest for any month in the fiscal year.

Previous reports, however, have indicated that although the number of vessels is decreasing somewhat, the volume of traffic is not, the indication being that the ships using the Canal either are larger on the average, or at least are carrying more cargo per ship.

Travel Guide

Copies of the Vest Pocket Travel Guide, recently published by The Christian Science Monitor, will be placed in the vessels of the Navigazione Generale Italiana line where passengers may find them on the purser's desks. The two ships thus represented are the motorship Augustus and the steamship Roma, both plying between New York and Mediterranean ports. The action of the N. G. I. line is in accord with that of various other steamship lines operating out of New York which have arranged to place this booklet, carrying, as it does, the compliments of The Christian Science Monitor on its cover, on the inquiry desks of their ships.

Copies of it also may be obtained by individuals by writing direct to the advertising department of this paper at its Boston office.

Summer Travel

Tourist travel to Europe reached its peak in the last days of June and the early days of July, with the International Mercantile Marine Company leading the procession with a total of more than 5000 passengers leaving New York on its ships on one weekend. This occurred on June 27 and 28.

The steamships Majestic and Baltic, of the White Star Line; the Belgenland, of the Red Star Line; and the Minnekahda, of the Atlantic Transport Line, were the ships handling this exodus of summer tourist travel. The company stated that the first class, cabin class and tourist third class on these four ships were entirely booked, the various vessels carrying in their passenger lists a large number of special groups and personally conducted tours.

Ship Chartered

The steamship Veendam, of the Holland-America Line, has made her last trip for probably a year as a transatlantic liner, for the first of this month she made her initial voyage to Bermuda, flying the house flag of the Furness Bermuda Line. The latter company chartered the Veendam for operation as a partner to its flag ship Bermuda until such time as its new motorship, the Empire State, is completed and placed in this run.

Steamship Schedules

The North German Lloyd Line has improved its Montreal-Bremen service this season by substituting the steamship Trier for the Crefeld. The latter is regularly operated in the line's European-Far East service, and has been placed in the transatlantic route, due to the increasing popularity of the St. Lawrence River route to Europe.

Dispatches from France recently reported the letting of the contract for the largest French ship, this is to be of approximately 50,000 gross tons, and to be in the vicinity of 1000 feet in length. The company visualizes a super Ile de France which will be capable of matching, if not exceeding, the speed and appointments of the two new German vessels, Bremen and Europa.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, July 17

American Farmer, American Merchant, for London; Hamburg (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Bremen, North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen; Berlin, North German Lloyd, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Bremen; Vandyck, Lamport & Holt, for east coast South America.

Friday, July 18

Westernland (11 a. m.), Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Carmania (midnight), Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Paris, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Galway, Bremen; Santa Clara, Grace, for west coast of South America.

Saturday, July 19

Adriatic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Minnetonka, Atlantic Transport, for Cherbourg, London; Samaria, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Statendam (12:05 a. m.), Holland-America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; La Bourdonnais, French, for Vigo, Bordeaux; United States, Scandinavian America, for Christianstad, Oslo, Copenhagen; Conte Biancamano, Lloyd Sabaudo, for Naples, Genoa; Venezuela, Panama Mail, for San Francisco; California, Panama Pacific, for Los Angeles, San Francisco.

Wednesday, July 23

George Washington, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Mauretania, Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Caledonia, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Santa Elisa, Grace, for west coast South America.

FROM BOSTON

Saturday, July 19

Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Galway, Bremen.

Sunday, July 20

Adriatic, White Sar, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM MONTREAL

Thursday, July 17

Montrose, Canadian Pacific, for Havre, London, Antwerp.

Friday, July 18

Duchess of Atholl, Canadian Pacific, for Havre, Southampton; Minnedosa, Canadian Pacific, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool; Andania, Cunard, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool; Aurania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London.

Saturday, July 19

Albertic, White Star, for Cobh, Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

Wednesday, —uly 23

Duchess of Richmond, Canadian Pacific, for Liverpool.

Maine

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Rhode Island Tercentenary

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NEW YORK (AP)—Rural Haiti depends for its education on teachers who are paid $4 or $5 a month, Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskogee Institute and head of President Hoover's Haitian Commission on Education, said on his return with the commission from a 24-day tour of the island, July 14.

Dr. Moton said the commission's report will be completed and sent to the President within a few days. He declined to discuss the nature of its findings.

Returning with Dr. Moton on the Cristobal were the other members of the commission—composed of one white and four Negro educators.

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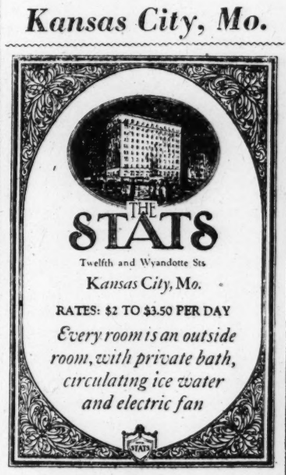

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ARAB AMBITIONS DEVELOP SLOWLY BUT RESOLUTELY

Anti-Jewish Boycott, Then Demand for Political Rights Presented

Palestine, where Arab and Jew are seeking to work out their national destinies, is treated in a series of three articles by Capt. Owen Tweedy, who has a wide experience of Near Eastern affairs. The last article, which follows, considers the Arab claims for political authority, while the first examined the collective impact of Jew, Arab, and Christian, and the second discussed Zionist problems.

By OWEN TWEEDY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM — In discussing the reaction of the Arab population of Palestine toward Zionist penetration, no perspective of the general situation will be true unless two important facts are steadily remembered.

In the first place, up to 1918, Palestinian Arabs were extraordinarily backward even according to Near Eastern standards, and it is no exaggeration to say that any strange innovation from any source would have shocked their very conservative and very unsophisticated mentalities.

In the second place, despite the welter of Arab charges leveled against Zionism, it is a fact that the influx of Jewish immigration and its consequences have not, by any means, been altogether harmful to the Arabs. Indeed, Arabs themselves will admit ungrudgingly that had it not been for the competition of Zionist immigration, Arab conceptions of trade and agriculture and their theories of education and elementary hygiene would still be wallowing in a prehistoric slough of despond.

Newcomers Shocked Arabs

The Zionist newcomer was a very real shock to the Palestinian Arab. The terms of the Balfour Declaration had provoked his faint apprehension in 1917. This apprehension quickened into fear when in 1920 the declaration was confirmed in the text of the mandate, and ever since he has seen Zionist penetration, regardless of Arab rights, entrenching itself ever deeper in the country, and has followed the progress of Zionist propaganda as it broadcasted forecasts of a Jewish state with ever-increasing insistence.

A deep and at times a violent hostility has gradually been engendered against the newcomers. They arrived to settle in the country not on tolerance, but by right. Their exuberance was blatant and callous. They seemed to profess no religion. Their dress, especially that of their women folk, was exotic according to Oriental ideas. Their standards of life were ultra-modern and to the Arab immoral. They were forever talking in Hebrew about Jewish demands and rights, and of a so-called Zionist civilization, which, whatever its merits might be in eastern Europe, was utterly antipathetic in Palestine.

Arabs Impotent at First

For the first few years of the Zionist campaign, the Arab, partly because he did not understand, partly because he felt that the terms of the mandate had for all time inexorably loaded the dice against him, drifted aimlessly and hopelessly almost into a state of cowed panic, with spasmodic reactions which found their expression, now in exaggerated protests, now in physical reprisals. But gradually saner councils replaced such shiftless tactics and suggested counter-activities which had the merit of constructive reasoning. Above all the Zionist menace produced something the like of which had never before been known in Palestine. The Arab population of Palestine of which, in pre-war days, it could truly be said that every man's hand was against every man, suddenly achieved a degree of union and cohesion.

The results of this phenomenon became slowly apparent. Arab newspapers were founded to counteract the propaganda of the local Zionist organs, and an organization for Arab propaganda abroad was created. But real concrete success was only achieved by the Supreme Moslem Council, under whose ægis Arab opinion had consolidated itself, when attention was tardily returned toward the possibilities of a commercial counter-attack. The Zionist commercial penetration of Palestine, though far from uniformly successful, had concentrated in the hands of Jewish merchants the bulk of the normal every-day trade of the country.

Jews Boycotted

When the Arab opinion moved toward some constructive policy, it realized almost with surprise the extent to which the Arab population had come to rely on Jewish enterprise for the supply of the daily wants of life. From that moment the Arabs started putting their commercial house in order. Their earliest developments were fitfully and by no means generally successful, but they bred experience; and when after the outbreak of last August, a non-violent anti-Zionist campaign was instituted by the Supreme Moslem Council, the immediate boycott of Jewish goods was proclaimed.

Such movements in the East often are mere flashes in the pan, but to the surprise of all shades of opinion —Arab, Jewish and foreign—this boycott has been prosecuted on the whole sustainedly and energetically. Its results have hit Jewish trade in Palestine severely. Since it was declared, Arab shippers have been handling on an average 200 tons per ship in place of a former 20. All goods were consigned to Arab wholesalers for distribution to Arab retail shops; and the result has been the phenomenon of the Arab supplying Arab through an Arab organization, while Jewish goods in the bonded warehouses at Jaffa and Haifa awaited clearance, as owing to the sudden falling off in demand, the Jewish wholesalers and retailers were clogged with unbought stock.

Full Inquiry Planned

This boycott cannot, of course, solve the greater questions of Palestine—they center round the problems of Zionist immigration and colonization. The Arab delegation which recently completed its mission to London has put the Arab case in respect of these two issues fully before the British Government. They claim that the Palestinian saturation point in respect of population has already been reached and that persistence in further immigration must mean the squeezing out of sections of the existing Arab population. Similarly, persistence in the prosecution of Zionist colonization must entail further land purchases by the Zionist executive, although thousands of Arabs who either sold shortsightedly to Zionists in the past, or who were evicted from their farms by grasping money lenders who sold to the Zionists, are already landless and homeless.

The delegation asked the impossible, that Jewish immigration should be stopped and that land in Arab possession should be made legally inalienable, but the British Government has just sent a famous expert, Sir James Hope Simpson, to Palestine to report on the actual state of affairs and how, or if, the country can be further developed without the infliction of hardship on any community.

"Wailing Wall" Sacred

In another direction also action is being taken to solve a vexed problem which has already provoked two riots in Palestine. The Wailing Wall is sacred to Jew and Moslem alike. It is the only surviving vestige of Solomon's Temple, it is also the site of the stabling of "Burak," the mythical horse on which Muhammad in one night bounded from Medina to Jerusalem on his way to heaven.

A neutral commission made up of a Swede, a Swiss and a Dutchman appointed by the League of Nations is shortly proceeding to Palestine to investigate, not so much the reality of the ties which bind the site of the Wailing Wall to both religions, but to study precedent and protocol and to establish a modus vivendi which, while insuring the sancity of the place, will guarantee to Arab and Jew alike, proper access at proper times in such a way as to prevent the recurrence of actual conflict between rival worshipers.

Arabs Seek Power

The Arab delegates did not, however, restrict their exposition of the Arab case to the issues of Jewish immigration and colonization. According to the mandate, it is incumbent upon the mandatory "to develop self-governing institutions," but up to the present, mainly owing to Arab non-coöperation, nothing in this direction has been realized. The Government of Palestine is at the moment a bureaucratic colonial administration. The delegates advanced wide claims toward sweeping constitutional changes. Apart from their relation to Jewish rights, they were incompatible with the principles of mandatory government.

Although these demands were inevitably refused, there is a growing opinion in British circles that self-government under the control of the mandatory will eventually provide a solution of the present Arab-Jewish impasse. If it could be achieved—and it could only be achieved by a readiness toward compromise between Arabs and Jews, which at present far from exists—it would have one great merit. Palestine would have something Palestinian as a focus of interest for Arab and Jew alike.

Palestine not only is full of contradictions and awkward anomalies, but also boasts a paradox which is certainly unique in the world. At the moment not one of the present population of Palestine has any interest in the development of Palestine for the Palestinians. That function animates none save the foreign British officials. And a thankless function it is, earning nought but the violent abuse of those very Palestinians—Jewish and Arab—whose interests, as Palestinians, the mandatory officials are doing their best to foster.

INOCULATION POISON CASES STIR GERMANY

Bereaved Parents Affirm Doctors Called Calmette Process Harmless

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The circumstances connected with the poisoning by anti-tuberculosis treatment of babies in Lübeck, of whom now 55 have passed on, is stirring up public opinion. So serious a Berlin newspaper as the Berliner Boersen Courier writes that "the Lübeck incident is becoming a tremendous danger for the entire medical profession," and demands a strictly unbiased investigation by the public prosecutor in order "to maintain the confidence in medicine and doctors which has been shaken."

The report prepared by the majority of the investigation committee formed by the citizens of Lübeck charges all three responsible doctors with having neglected to recall, after the first casualty, the inoculation material which had been handed out. Two of them are, moreover, charged with not having mentioned the warnings issued elsewhere against the Calmette procedure which they must have known.

One of the three doctors is further accused of not having undertaken anything for two days after having been informed of the first casualty and of having kept other doctors and parents uninformed for three weeks as to the danger threatening the inoculated babies. Another physician is charged with having kept inoculation material in the same cupboard with poisonous materials.

In one of the parents' meetings it was stated that the medical authorities had told the parents the Calmette process was "harmless." The minority report issued confirms this, stating all the measures adopted were taken because of the conviction that the process was not harmful.

Quite a new light is now being shed on events by Professor Ascoli of Milan in the German Medical Weekly Gazette. Professor Ascoli indicates it is possible the Lübeck authorities were experimenting with new inoculation material on the babies. The fact that not all the babies treated became ill might indicate, he believes, that some were inoculated according to the Calmette process and others with new material, so as to compare these two treatments.

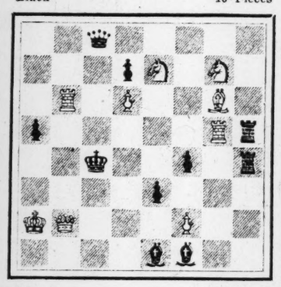
CHESS

by Frederick P. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1217

By Reginald B. Cooke

Black 10 Pieces



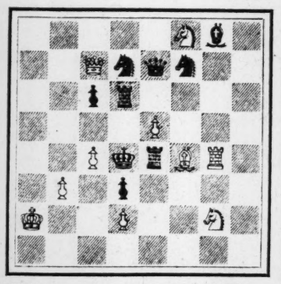
White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1218

By Dr. E. Palkoska

Black 9 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1215. Q-Kt4

No. 1216. 1. Q-B8
2. Q-R3
1. ——— R-K3
2. KtxPch
1. ——— B-K3
2. Q-R8
1. ——— P-B3
2. QxB
1. ——— R-KR3
2. Q-Kt4

End-Game No. 3—1 FxP. KxP. 2 QxKtch. KxQ; 3 Kt-K6 dis ch. K-R4 (Kt-B5; 4 Bx Ktch. K-Kt3; 5 KtxQ, wins); 4 B-K2ch. K-R5; 5 R-B4ch, KtxR; 6 P-Kt3ch, K-R6; 7 KtxKt mate.

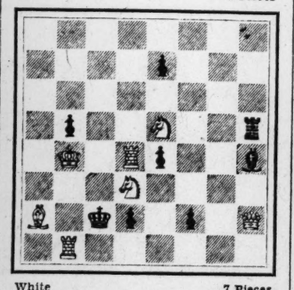
PROBLEM COMPOSITION

Half-pins of Two Black Pawns

In this problem we find the black pawn promotions widen the scope of defensive possibilities for Black, at the same time allowing White unexpected mates. There is an obvious similarity here to unpinning promotion themes.

By K. A. K. Larsen

Black 8 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

NOTES

E. Colle, Belgian master, has just won the major tournament held in conjunction with the British Chess Federation congress at Scarborough, England. Geza Maroczy, veteran Hungarian player, who trailed the leader by a point, won second prize.

The final standing:

Players	Won	Lost
Colle	8½	2½
Maroczy	7½	3½
Rubinstein	7	4
Ahues	6½	4½
M. Sultan Khan	6½	4½
Gruenfeld	6	5
Thomas	5½	5½
Michell	4½	6½
Yates	4½	6½
Miss Menchik	4	7
W. Winter	3	8
Sergeant	2½	8½

A major open tournament, in conjunction with the same congress, was won by W. A. Fairhurst of London, with D. Notebloom of Holland second. Fairhurst will be remembered as the editor of the newest edition of Grieg's "Pitfalls of the Chess Board," as well as the problem editor of the Chess Amateur.

The annual midsummer meeting of the New York State Chess Association will be held at the rooms of the Utica Chess Club, Aug. 11 to 16, according to an announcement by D. Francis Searle, president of the association.

The following game is from a small tournament played recently in Paris. It was won by Znosko-Borowsky, with Gromer and Tartakower tied for second.

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

Tartakower White	Duchamp Black	Tartakower White	Duchamp Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3	17 BxP	BxB
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	18 RxB	QxQch
3 P-KB3	P-K3(a)	19 RxQ	P-KKt3
4 B-K3	Kt-Q2	20 KR-B	KR-Q
5 Kt-B3	Kt-K2	21 Kt-Q5	K-Kt2
6 B-Q3	Kt-KKt3	22 R-Q3	R-Q2
7 KKt-K2	B-Q3	23 P-KKt4	R-QB
8 Castles	Castles	24 KR-Q	B-B7
9 P-K5	B-K2	25 P-B3	B-R5
10 P-KB4	P-QB4	26 K-Kt2	R-B3
11 P-B5	Kt(Kt3)xKP	27 K-R3	B-Kt4
12 PxKt	P-Q5	28 K-Kt3	R-K3
13 KtxP	PxKt	29 P-KR4	B-K2
14 BxP	Kt-B4	30 R-K	B-Q3
15 BxKt	BxBch	31 Kt-B4	R(K3)-K2
16-K-R	PxP	32 R(K)-Q	Resigns

(a) Tartakower points out the following pretty variation as a possible reason why 3 . . . PxP: 4 PxP, P-K4; 5 Kt-KB3, PxP; 6 B-B4, B-Kt5ch, was not played; 7 P-B3, PxP; 8 BxPch, KxB; 9 QxQ, PxPch; 10 K-K2, PxR (Q); 11 Kt-Kt5ch, K-Kt3; 12 Q-K8ch, K-R3; 13 Kt-K6ch, P-KKt4; 14 BxP mate.

Tartakower calls this "a game in which, logically continued, the better development and then the P plus brought victory to White."

From a tournament to determine the championship of Chile:

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

R.Flores White	A.Conejeros Black	R.Flores White	A.Conejeros Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	11 Kt-Kt5	Q-B4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	12 KtxB	K-B2
3 B-B4	Kt-B3(a)	13 KtxQP	KtxKt
4 P-Q4(b)	PxP(c)	14 QxKt	B-B4
5 Castles	KtxP	15 QxBPch	K-B3(i)
6 R-K	P-Q4	16 B-K3	B-Kt3
7 Kt-B3(d)	B-K3	17 BxB	BPxB
8 KtxKt	PxB	18 P-K3	K-Kt3
9 QKt-Kt5(g)	Q-Q2?(h)	19 R-K6ch	K-Kt4
10 KtxBP	QxKt	20 P-KR4ch	K-R4
		21 Q-K2ch	Resigns(j)

(a) The Two Knights' Defense avoids the dangerous attacks in the Giuoco Piano and the Evans Gambit, which might follow 3 . . . B-B4. It leads to a critical game for both sides, especially if White is aggressive.

(b) If 4 Kt-Kt5, P-Q4; 5 PxP, Kt-QR4, Black sacrifices a P for control of the center and good attacking chances. The text is more enterprising on the part of White, who gives up a P temporarily for an attack to which Black's defense is difficult.

(c) Probably better than 4 . . . KtxP; 5 PxP, when Kt-B4 is practically compelled.

(d) Canal's variation. If 7 BxP, QxB, 8 Kt-B3, Q-Q or K-R4, and Black gets a comparatively safe game.

(e) If 7 . . . PxKt; 8 BxP, P-KB4; 9 Kt-Kt5, with a strong attack.

(f) Of course not 8 . . . PxKt, on account of 9 BxB!

(g) Here the game departs from book play, when follows 9 KKt-Kt5, B-K2; 10 KtxB, PxB; 11 Q-R5ch or Q-Kt4 with compensation for the P down.

(h) Weak. 9 . . . B-K2 is even stronger than in the variation indicated above.

(i) If 15 . . . K-B; 16 B-B4 is strong.

(j) If 21 . . . KxP; 22 P-Kt3ch, K-R6; 23 R-Kt, etc.

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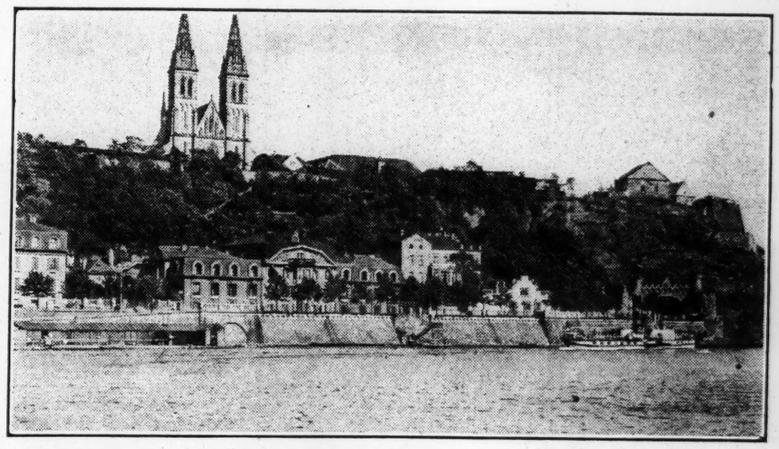

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MISS GLADMAN WINS HER MATCH

Intercollegiate Champion of 1929 Defeats Miss Rice at Longwood

By a Staff Correspondent

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—Forcing her opponent to do most of the running, Marjorie K. Gladman of Santa Monica, Calif., 1929 intercollegiate champion, opened her 1930 eastern campaign on the grass courts of the Longwood Cricket Club here this morning with a victory over Virginia B. Rice of Boston, 6—4, 6—3, in the annual women's invitation tournament held in conjunction with the Longwood Bowl tourney for men. Midge Gladman is seeded No. 3.

Florence S. Le Boutellier of New York captured five games from Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere of Southboro, Mass., No. 7 seeded player, who won at 6—3, 6—2.

One default was registered in the early batch of matches today, advancing Anne Page, Philadelphia tennis and squash racquets player, into the second round through the non-appearance of Mrs. George Harding of Brookline.

Mrs. Roger Griswold, of Brookline, defeated Mrs. Malcolm T. Hill Jr., of Cambridge, but not until 17 games had been played. Mrs. Griswold won at 6—3, 6—2.

Clara Louise Zinke, of Cincinnati, O., won the first set easily from Dorrance H. Chase, of Simmons College and Dorchester, Mass., but Miss Chase forced the Ohio player to extra games in the second set, which was won at 7—5, advancing Miss Zinke to the second round.

The tournament has attracted other Californians in Mrs. L. A. Harper of Oakland, seeded No. 1; Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, recent winner of the intercollegiate championship held at Longwood, and seeded No. 4; Ethel L. Burkhardt of San Francisco, seeded No. 2; and last but not least, Dorothy Weisel, 20-year-old Sacramento player, who is making her first appearance here.

Miss Weisel comes to Longwood with the reputation of being a fine tennis player in the making. Already this year the Sacramento girl has startled Pacific Coast fans with victories over Mrs. Harper and Miss Burkhardt. She defeated Mrs. Harper in the semifinal round of the California tennis championship, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, and Miss Burkhardt in the final at 2—6, 8—6, 6—3. Miss Weisel played a defensive game to win the California title.

The summary of the early matches:

LONGWOOD INVITATION WOMEN'S TENNIS TOURNAMENT—First Round

Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, Southboro, Mass., defeated Florence S. Le Boutellier, New York, 6—3, 6—2.

Mrs. Roger Griswold, Brookline, defeated Mrs. Malcolm T. Hill Jr., Cambridge, Mass., 6—3, 6—2.

Clara Louise Zinke, Cincinnati, O., defeated Dorrance H. Chase, Dorchester, Mass., 6—1, 7—5.

Anne Page, Philadelphia, won from Mrs. George Harding, Brookline, by default.

Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Virginia B. Rice, Boston, 6—4, 6—3.

Teams Tied With .500 Percentage

By the Associated Press

Frederick, Md.

AN UNUSUAL and almost unprecedented situation existed July 15 in the Blue Ridge Baseball League—all teams tied with a percentage of .500, four wins and four defeats. The oldest Class B league in the country is operating this year with four teams—Chambersburg and Waynesboro in Pennsylvania and Frederick and Hagerstown in Maryland.

The league operates on a split season basis and at the close of the first half July 5, Waynesboro and Chambersburg were tied with 31 victories and 24 defeats for a percentage of .564.

HORNSBY BACK AUG. 1

CHICAGO (AP)—President William Veeck has taken a final verbal answer to the prophets who have been saying Rogers Hornsby had played his last baseball for the Cubs. "It is improbable that Hornsby will be available for regular service when he reports a week from Thursday," Veeck said July 14. "But we expect him to take over his old job at second base by Aug. 1. This ought to end rumors that his days with the Cubs are over."

CANADIAN RIFLEMEN WIN

BISLEY CAMP, Eng. (Canadian Press)—Lieut. Desmond Burke, Governor-General's Foot Guards, Ottawa, won his second clasp to the King's Medal, awarded to the champion shot of the military forces of Canada, July 14. Lieut. Burke won the medal in 1925 and his first clasp in 1927. He is also a former King's Prize winner. Giving a brilliant exhibition of perfect marksmanship, Sergt. C. W. Foam of the Fifth Royal Highlanders, Black Watch, Montreal, won the Duke of Cambridge service rifle shoot.

GOODERHAM TO SAIL CHALLENGER

TORONTO, Ont.—Norman Gooderham has been named by the Royal Canadian Yacht Club as skipper of the club's challenging eight-meter craft which is to be sent after Canada's Cup against the Rochester Yacht Club, starting Aug. 11. The boat which he is to sail has not been selected from among Quest, Vision and Norseman, the three contenders.

BY-PLAYS

INCREASED CROWDS AT SWIMMING MEETS

WHEN capacity crowds of 10,000 spectators turn out to witness each show in a four-day swimming meet, including the preliminaries held earlier in the day before the finals, it may be said that things are picking up for organized competition in one of the most universal of sporting activities. This number of people turned out consistently for the annual outdoor men's and women's senior championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, held at Long Beach, Calif. While such gatherings are often seen in Europe, Japan and Australia for swimming meets, they set new records for the United States.

This greater interest in swimming in other countries has been regarded as peculiar in view of the fact that the United States has produced most of the great swimmers of the last decade or two. Johnny Weissmuller of the Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago, always drew greater crowds almost in direct ratio to his distance from home. And this was true of other great American swimmers.

Now it would appear that at least in Long Beach, which drew its crowd from Los Angeles of course, swimming competition is coming in for a better share of attention. It has been too much a sport for participation. A little more "spectation," especially when stars are about, will encourage the specialized performers.

All-Eastern Intercollegiate League Baseball Teams Picked

The Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League has picked an "all" team for its championship season of 1930 based on the official averages. In order to make the team a player had to take part in five games or more and his total percentage was based on his batting average plus his fielding average, and pitching, if he pitched. A second team was also picked on the same basis.

The first team would have a batting average of .396 and a fielding average of .960, giving it a total percentage of 2.356. It is interesting to note that the second team would have a better fielding average than the first, but would be considerably weaker at bat. The second team's batting average would be .338, while its fielding would be .970.

Pennsylvania, which finished second to Dartmouth, had three players on the first team, and Cornell, which finished next to last, also placed three; while Princeton, which placed last, had two, and Dartmouth, which won the title, placed only one, but he was a pitcher who was also so good a batter that he also played in the outfield. Yale, Pennsylvania, Princeton and Dartmouth each placed two men on the second team, while Columbia won the other position.

Laurie E. Myllykangas '31 of Dartmouth, pitcher and center fielder, had the best total percentage of any player in the league, batting for .406, fielding for .941 and pitching for 1.000 to give him a total percentage of 2.347, but he had the benefit of pitching percentage, which the other players on the first team did not have. William S. Graupner '31 of Pennsylvania had the best total percentage when just batting and fielding are concerned, as he batted for an even .500 and fielded for .929 for a total of 1.429. The teams:

FIRST TEAM			Pitch.	Bat.	Field.	Total
Name and College	Pos.	G.	PC.	PC.	PC.	PC.
Robert J. Callaghan, Pennsylvania '30	1b.	8	...	.433	.967	1.400
William H. Swift 3d, Princeton	2b.	10	...	.366	.956	1.322
Sidney Goodman, Cornell '31	3b.	7	...	.360	.933	1.293
Lester M. Handleman, Cornell '31	ss.	9	...	.297	.972	1.269
Blinn S. Cushman Jr., Cornell '30	lf.	9	...	.371	1.000	1.371
Charles E. Muldaur, Princeton '31	cf.	8	...	.417	1.000	1.417
William S. Graupner, Pennsylvania	rf.	10	...	.500	.929	1.429
Cosmos J. Caniglia, Pennsylvania '31	c.	10	...	.417	.952	1.369
Lauri E. Myllykangas, Dartmouth '31	p.	8	1.000	.406	.941	2.347
Team Averages		10	1.000	.396	.960	2.356
SECOND TEAM			Pitch.	Bat.	Field.	Total
Name and College	Pos.	G.	PC.	PC.	PC.	PC.
Francis T. Vincent, Yale '31	1b.	9	...	.323	.990	1.313
Morton H. Wilner, Pennsylvania '30	2b.	10	...	.316	.977	1.293
Richard L. Vogt, Princeton '30	3b.	10	...	.343	.900	1.243
Robert A. Rolfe, Dartmouth '31	ss.	10	...	.275	.949	1.224
John W. Bradley, Columbia '31	lf.	10	...	.417	.929	1.346
Garfield A. McKenzie, Yale '31	cf.	6	...	.360	1.000	1.360
Richard S. Hendey, Princeton '30	rf.	10	...	.400	1.000	1.400
Bart J. McDonough, Dartmouth '30	c.	10	...	.300	1.000	1.300
Walter T. Masters, Pennsylvania '31	p.	8	.800	.296	.947	2.043
Team Averages		10	.800	.338	.970	2.108

Third Test Match May End in a Draw

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, Eng.—England's climate did its best to save England's cricketers from defeat in the third test match of the 1930 series against Australia here, July 14, for intermittent heavy rain delayed the commencement of play until 5:30 in the evening, and poor light put an end to the proceedings 45 minutes later, the home country's score meanwhile rising from 212 to 242 without the loss of further batsmen. This means that to win the match by a margin of an innings—there isn't time to win any other way—the Australians, who made 566 in the first innings, must dispose of England's remaining five wickets for the addition of less than 175 runs and must compel the Englishmen to "follow on" and then dismiss the whole side for a small score. And unless rain has so greatly affected the wicket that the Australian bowlers are unplayable on it, there seems no likelihood of such a complete collapse by England, since it is utterly out of the question for Capt. A. P. F. Chapman and his men to win, and they can concentrate entirely on defense.

Despite notices at turnstiles intimating that no money would be returned in the event of play being impossible owing to rain, a sizable crowd assembled—some 10,000 in the afternoon—and amused itself by singing and watching the umpires make periodic appearances to inspect the pitch.

At 5 o'clock these officials said that cricket might proceed, and in due course little George Duckworth, England's wicketkeeper, not out 0 overnight, and W. R. Hammond, not out 61, faced C. V. Grimmett and P. M. Hornibrook. In the circumstance the Englishmen batted exceedingly well for 30 valuable runs which, as the receipts were £1051 may be said to have cost the spectators £35 per run.

The Australians, it is understood, expressed dissatisfaction with the late start, declaring the wicket was fit for play at 2:30. Chapman had differed from the opinion of W. M. Woodfull, Australia's skipper, and the matter was referred to the umpires, who decided against resumption until the evening. For the visitors the whole thing was obviously very disappointing, because they had placed themselves in an exceedingly commanding position by brilliant cricket—Donald Bradman's performance of scoring 334 was the finest innings ever played in a test match—and but for this interruption involving the loss of practically the entire day's play would on July 15 have been red hot on the way to victory. As things now stand, however, a draw is the only reward the Australians can reasonably anticipate.

WORCESTER WINS TITLE AGAIN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Worcester won the annual New England Public Golf Association tournament here July 14 with a 10-man team score of 1753. It was the third time that the Worcester players have finished first, and gave them permanent possession of the association trophy. Frank Ryan of Stamford, Conn., won the individual title with 78—80—158, with Fred Jarvis Jr. of Hartford second at 163, and Matt Keogh of Springfield third at 164. The event was held at Franconia, Springfield's municipal course.

ESTELLE IV AT 90 MILES AN HOUR

GRAVENHURST, Ont. (AP)—Miss Marion B. Carstairs, Great Britain's entry in the Harmsworth Trophy races at Detroit, drove her speedboat, Estelle IV, at a speed of 90 miles an hour Saturday on Lake Muskoka, she reported July 14. This is believed to be almost 20 miles an hour faster than any boat ever has been driven before in Canadian waters.

Two Golfers Share Qualifying Medal

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Match play began July 15 in the first annual open championship tournament of the Women's Western Golf Association at Acacia Country Club. The tourney, inaugurated to give the stars of the public parks and daily-fee courses a chance to play with members of private clubs belonging to the association, found all of the half-dozen strangers eliminated in the qualifying round. It took 98 or better to qualify.

Mrs. L. W. Mida of Butterfield Country Club shared medal honor with a 90 with Mrs. John Arends of Kildeer Country Club.

Wind from the northwest, almost a gale at times, exaggerated slices and carried tee shots out of bounds on many holes. Women's par for the course is 82, men's par 72, yet the best that a championship field could do under the conditions was a pair of 90s. Mrs. Mida had most of her trouble on the green, however, as she three-putted five times. She went out in 46 and came back in 44.

Mrs. Arends kept getting off the fairways like most of her rivals, and had only one green that cost three putts. She was in the rough and traps on seven holes. There were five birdies on her card. Her nines were the same as Mrs. Mida's.

Among the aspirants new to W. W. G. A. play, Mrs. Rose Marshall of Marquette Park proved the leader with 50—49—99. Mrs. William Wallace of Jackson Park, winner of a recent city-wide tourney, was well down the list with 54—47—101. The cards:

Mrs. L. W. Mida, Butterfield C. C.	46	44	90
Mrs. John Arends, Kildeer G. C.	46	44	90
Mrs. Melvin Jones, Lincolnshire C. C.	46	45	91
Mrs. Jane Weiller, Vernon Ridge	47	44	91
Miss Mildred Hackl, Midlothian C. C.	45	46	91
Miss Rena Nelson, Exmoor C. C.	44	48	92
Mrs. J. H. Indig, Rocky Point	46	46	92
Miss Virginia Ingram, Sunset Ridge	48	45	93
Miss Ruth Wilsey, Bunker Hill G. C.	50	45	95
Miss Helen MacMorran, Indian Hill C. C.	50	47	97
Mrs. Lillian Zech, Tam O'Shanter	48	49	97
Miss Virginia Vilas, Glenview G. C.	49	48	97
Miss June Beebe, Olympia Fields C. C.	50	47	97
Miss Louise Fergus, Glenview	49	49	98
Mrs. P. W. Fiske, Kishwaukee C. C.	50	48	98
Mrs. E.T.Nicholas Jr., Beverly C. C.	50	49	98
Mrs. H. D. Raymond, Evanston G. C.	49	50	99
Mrs. W. W. Haerther, Exmoor C. C.	51	48	99
Mrs. Rose Marshall, Marquette Park	50	49	99
Mrs. A. R. Copeland, Calumet C. C.	46	53	99
Mrs. O. C. Bell, Edgewood Valley	50	50	100
Mrs. O. C. Horn, Glen Eagles	52	48	100
Mrs. William Wallace, Jackson Park	54	47	101
Miss M. L. Silbeck, Bunker Hill	51	50	101
Mrs. Florence Jacobs, Jackson Park	53	50	103
Mrs. J. J. Rink, Illinois G. C.	56	47	103
Mrs. Samuel Shipp, Mission Hills	52	52	104
Mrs. O. F. Burnett, Medinah C. C.	52	52	104
Mrs. F. B. Malcolm, Maywood	49	56	105
Mrs. Donald Powell, Euclid Hills	54	51	105
Mrs. F. D. Hanselick, Maywood C. C.	53	52	105
Mrs. A. W. Jamieson, Sunset Valley	52	54	106
Mrs. C. J. Gorman, Westward Ho	51	55	106
Miss Jone Moody, La Grange C. C.	56	51	107
Mrs. W. W. Hodgson, Oak Park C. C.	52	55	107
Mrs. F. J. Lubin, Jackson Park	57	57	114
Mrs. G. C. Carnahan, Jackson Park	58	57	115
Mrs. Esther Johnson, Cherry Hill	58	57	115
Mrs. Sidney Cohn, Cog Hill	58	61	119
Mrs. Mary Gallvan, Sunset Valley	64	55	119

ESPINOSA WINS AGAIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Against a field which included many of the best professionals in the United States, Albert Espinosa of the Illinois Sportsmen's Club battled to victory July 14 in the North Shore open golf championship. This made it two in a row, as he won last year. At the end of 36 holes of play Espinosa found himself in a tie at 144 with J. F. Hutchison of Glenview Golf Club. Espinosa won on the extra green when he sank a 14-foot putt for a 3.

TEXAS LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Wichita Falls	16	5	.762
Waco	12	8	.600
Fort Worth	12	9	.571
Houston	11	9	.550
Shreveport	11	9	.550
Dallas	7	14	.333
San Antonio	7	14	.333
Beaumont	6	14	.300

RESULTS MONDAY

Fort Worth 7, San Antonio 6.
Wichita Falls 7, Houston 2.
Beaumont 10, Dallas 8.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Memphis	61	30	.670
New Orleans	49	39	.557
Birmingham	48	41	.539
Atlanta	47	44	.516
Little Rock	48	47	.505
Chattanooga	43	48	.473
Nashville	39	53	.424
Mobile	28	61	.315

RESULTS MONDAY

Memphis 10, Chattanooga 2.
Nashville 5, Little Rock 3.

TILDEN MAINTAINS STAND

PARIS (AP)—The last prospect that Big Bill Tilden would reconsider his decision to play with the United States Davis Cup team vanished July 14 when the veteran champion, maintaining his previous attitude, told the Associated Press he was positively eliminated from participation. It was definitely announced that the American team to meet Italy in the interzone final this week-end will be composed of the four youthful stars, Wilmer L. Allison Jr., John H. Doeg, John W. Van Ryn and George Martin Lott Jr.

Red and White Leader

CAPT. BLINN S. CUSHMAN '30
Cornell Varsity Baseball Team.

TWO YACHTS IN CUP TEST RACE

Weetamoe and Enterprise Only Defense Candidates to Clear Decks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I.—Only the Weetamoe and Enterprise cleared their decks July 15 for what has become a series of testing as well as observation races for the America's Cup boats, Secretary of the Navy Charles Francis Adams, who has been sailing the Yankee, was in Washington, and the Whirlwind needed some repairs. Weather conditions continued favorable, with a clear northwest breeze blowing as the yachts slipped away from their moorings. In fact, the absence of fog usually somewhat of a bugbear, has been one of the pleasing features of the new cup course during the last 10 days.

Early in the morning the crew of the Enterprise unbent the mainsail which was torn at the start of yesterday's race and laced on another from the yacht's collection of six big pieces of canvas, each of which cost $13,000. Incidentally, the Enterprise had 33 other smaller sails, including a score of jibs and staysails, as well as a dozen ballooners and spinnakers.

Some one has likened the present series of races to a laboratory test for the yachts, and in this respect it appears that the sails are the weakest points in the cup boats. Last week the Yankee split a jib and lost a race. On Friday the aluminum head on the mainsail of the Weetamoe gave way, being doubled up by the heavy strain in what seemed to be a moderate breeze.

Breeze Kicks Up a Chop

Two more canvas accidents stopped one of the races at the start July 14, and prevented the other from going more than a third of the way, much to the regret of the America's Cup Committee, which has been eagerly waiting to see what the quartet would show under strong conditions of wind and sea.

A 20-knot breeze was sweeping eastern Block Island, kicking up quite a chop, when the Yankee and Whirlwind turned up for the first match, both under whole sail, which they seemed to have no difficulty in carrying. The Weetamoe appeared later with a balanced reef and the Enterprise with a whole reef, being the first time in 40 years that any cup boat has sailed a race in American waters under shortened sail.

The Whirlwind and Yankee were sent away on a 15-mile beat to windward, with the anemometer on the race committee boat showing air movement of 22 knots, the former getting the best of the start. They had sailed about two-thirds of the distance to the outer mark, with the Yankee half a mile ahead, when the headboard of the Whirlwind's mainsail crashed, just as did the Weetamoe's three days before, so the race was called off.

Learning Lot About Boats

Under their short sail spread, neither the Weetamoe nor Enterprise seemed to have much speed as they maneuvered for position at the start, with the latter getting the better berth as the signal sounded. Just as she was crossing the line, the mainsail of the Enterprise began to open close to the leach, about five clothes up from the boom. The tear ran back to the reefing point and then along the boom some 20 feet. The yacht at once hauled off the course and followed the Weetamoe back to the harbor.

"We are learning a lot about these boats," said a member of the America's Cup Committee later in the day, "even if they do not complete their races, and one thing is that all of them need heavier canvas. Their masts, which it had been supposed would prove their weakest point, appear to be remarkably stanch, under the stiffest conditions, while the hulls and rigging have stood heavy battering without damage. The skippers, executive officers and crews have had lots of practice in tactics and sail handling; the two weeks should prove of greatest benefit in preparing them for the elimination races the last of next month."

U. S. CLAY COURT TENNIS STARTS

Over 25 States, Japan and the Philippines Are Represented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Play in the annual United States clay court tennis championship opened here July 14 on the courts of the Rockhill Tennis Club with an entry of 105 players in the men's singles event and 36 teams in the men's doubles. The entry list includes players from 28 states, Japan and the Philippine Islands.

The tournament committee seeded 16 players in the men's singles. Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., heads the list, with W. F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, second. The next six players seeded were Frank X. Shields, New York; J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J.; Julius Seligson, New York; J. E. Pare, Dayton, O.; Herbert L. Bowman, New York and Bruce P. Barnes, Austin, Tex.

Close Scores

All of the top ranking players advanced in the singles play July 14. Several of the higher seeded players, however, were forced to surprisingly close scores while there were two upsets in matches between players not seeded in the draw.

Mercur met with unexpected opposition in his first-round encounter with Karl K. Hodge of St. Louis. Although appearing to have the edge on the former Williams College athlete July 14, Mercur was forced to play at top speed to win. The St. Louis player surprised the gallery by his consistent drives and steadiness throughout the match. The score was 7—5, 9—7.

In another close contest Frank Shields won from T. A. Eggmann, St. Louis, former Cornell University captain. This was a preliminary round match, Shields winning 6—4, 6—4. The St. Louisan had very good direction to his shots but lacked steadiness at crucial periods.

Barr Defeats Lockwood

D. D. Barr, Dallas, provided an upset in the first round when he won from Sherman D. Lockwood, Portland (Ore.) player. This was a three-set affair, Barr winning, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3. In another upset E. H. Serrano, veteran St. Louis player, eliminated J. W. Hubbell, Kansas City, former University of Missouri captain. Serrano won the first set, 6—2, and after leading 5 to 2 appeared likely to win the second set by the same score as the first. Hubbell, however, put more speed into his shots and brought the set to 5-all in games. The players alternated in winning games until the score reached 8-all, after which the St. Louisan took two straight games on better placements, winning the set 10—8, and the match.

Play in the men's doubles event will open today. The first four teams seeded in the order named were Frederic Mercur and J. Gilbert Hall, present champions, W. D. Brown and H. M. Coggeshall, F. X. Shields and J. E. Pare, and the team of G. J. Jennings Jr. and George O'Connell.

According to the doubles draw Mercur and Hall are expected to meet Shields and Pare in one semifinal round match with Brown and Coggeshall opposing Jennings and O'Connell in the other semifinal. However, there are a number of other good teams entered and the results may be somewhat different.

W. F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, withdrew from the doubles, electing to play singles only. Coen was originally paired with F. T. Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y., who was unable to participate. The summary:

UNITED STATES CLAY COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—
First Round

D. D. Barr, Dallas, defeated H. W. Surface, 6—2, 6—3.
J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., defeated Nelson McInich, Kansas City, 6—2, 6—4.
Carl Black, Louisville, defeated W. H. Debaun, Kansas City, 11—9, 6—1.
S. S. Cutlip, Kansas City, won by default from T. E. Burwell, Charlotte, N. C.
Dr. P. E. Dieknelte, St. Louis, won by default from S. B. Wood, New York.
R. J. Bosworth, Denver, won by default from R. J. Seller, San Francisco.
Gerin Cameron, Tulsa, won by default from E. L. Jacobs, Baltimore.
Capt. A. J. Gore, Washington, D. C., won by default from Donald Cram, Nashville, Tenn.
G. H. Boehmer Jr., St. Louis, won by default from R. A. Norton, St. Louis.
H. L. Bowman, New York, defeated P. F. Halpine, Omaha, 6—4, 6—2.
F. O. Josties, St. Louis, defeated S. A. Milstein, Denver, 6—3, 6—1.
E. H. Serrano, St. Louis, defeated R. M. Johnson, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0.
J. W. Hubbell won by default from G. H. Feuer, Miami, Fla.
William Hughes, Memphis, won by default from J. F. Heard, Kingsville, Tex.
P. J. Close, Kansas City, defeated W. B. Schommer, Milwaukee, 6—4, 6—4.
Jacob Hess, Fort Worth, Tex., won by default from Robert Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn.
R. B. Bryan, Signal Mountain, Tenn., defeated Edward Pearson, Kansas City, Kan., 6—3, 9—11, 7—5.
F. X. Shields, New York, defeated T. A. Eggmann, St. Louis, 6—4, 6—4.
E. W. Klingemann, Chicago, defeated G. M. Serrano, St. Louis, 6—4, 6—0.
L. K. Scott, Louisville, won by default from R. T. Murphy, New York.
W. M. Martin Jr., St. Louis, won by default from V. W. Westlake, Kingsville, Tex.
W. D. Brown, St. Louis, won by default from D. D. Freeborn, Tulsa.
J. L. Tatom, Omaha, deefeated R. P. Scott, Independence, Kan., 6—2, 6—1.
William Jacobs, Baltimore, defeated A. C. Bosworth, Denver, 6—2, 6—2.
T. M. Easton, San Diego, Calif., defeated Howard Loschke, Kansas City, 6—3, 6—2.
B. P. Barnes, Austin, Tex., defeated P. S. Brewster, Kansas City, 6—4, 6—2.
L. L. Thalheimer, Dallas, defeated Jacob Ingraham, Tulsa, 6—4, 7—5.
Albert Burgess, Kansas City, defeated H. R. Helps, Omaha, 6—2, 6—1.
J. K. Woolfenden, Kansas City, defeated W. C. Settle, Dallas, 8—6, 6—2.
Lawrence Hall, San Jose, Cal., defeated J. A. Barr, Dallas, 7—6, 6—4.
C. L. McMillin, St. Louis, defeated J. B. Adoue Jr., Dallas, 6—0, 0—6, 6—2.
Sadakazu Onda, Tokyo, Japan, defeated J. J. Fitzgerald, Omaha, 6—0, 6—0.
J. E. Pare, Dayton, defeated J. K. Monroe, Ft. Smith, Ark., 6—1, 6—0.

Second Round

W. F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated C. V. Sneed, Independence, Kan., 6—0, 6—0.
H. H. Melle, Omaha, defeated C. L. Smith, Oklahoma City, 8—6, 6—4.
G. J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, won by default from Wilmer Hines, Charlotte, S. C.
F. F. Royer, Chicago, defeated F. D. Brody, Des Moines, 7—9, 6—1, 6—2.
Julius Seligson, New York, won by default from Joe Bill Bralley, Austin, Tex.
Paul Belding, Hot Springs, Ark., won by default from B. J. Johnston, Hartford, Conn.
H. M. Coggeshall, Des Moines, defeated G. J. O'Connell, Chicago, 6—3, 6—3.
D. D. Barr, Dallas, defeated S. D. Lockwood, Portland, Ore., 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.
J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., defeated Carl Black, Louisville, 6—1, 6—2.
S. S. Cutlip, Kansas City, defeated Dr. F. E. Diekneite, St. Louis, 6—0, 6—1.
R. J. Bosworth, Denver, defeated Gerin Cameron, Tulsa, 6—4, 6—6, 6—4.
G. H. Boehmer Jr., St. Louis, defeated Capt. A. J. Gore, Washington, D. C., 6—1, 7—5.
H. L. Bowman, New York, defeated F. O. Josties, St. Louis, 6—2, 6—4.
E. H. Serrano, St. Louis, defeated J. W. Hubbell, Kansas City, 6—2, 10—8.
William Hughes, Memphis, defeated P. J. Close, Kansas City, 6—2, 6—3.
Robert Bryan, Signal Mountain, Tenn., won by default from Jacob Hess, Fort Worth, Tex.
F. X. Shields, New York, defeated E. W. Klingeman, Chicago, 6—2, 6—0.
W. M. Martin Jr., St. Louis, defeated L. K. Scott, Louisville, 6—3, 6—2.
W. D. Brown, St. Louis, defeated J. L. Tatom, Omaha, 6—1, 6—4.
William Jacobs, Baltimore, defeated T. M. Easton, San Diego, Calif., 6—3, 7—5.
B. P. Barnes, Austin, Tex., defeated L. L. Thalheimer, Dallas, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.
J. K. Woolfenden, Kansas City, defeated Albert Burgess, Kansas City, 6—3, 6—2.
A. E. Frankenstein, Chicago, defeated Lawrence Hall, San Jose, Calif., 7—5, 6—1.
Sadakazu Onda, Tokyo, Japan, defeated C. L. McMillin, St. Louis, 6—2, 6—1.
J. E. Pare, Dayton, O., defeated Donald Geary, Kansas City, 6—1, 6—4.
K. P. Kamrath, Austin, Tex., defeated K. P. Kammann, St. Louis, 6—1, 6—2.
S. J. Almquist, Portland, Ore., won by default from E. H. Howell, Philadelphia.
B. K. Grant, Atlanta, defeated R. G. Place, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0.
L. J. Quick, Dallas, defeated W. D. Flynn, Kansas City, 6—1, 6—2.
W. R. Bascom, St. Louis, defeated Albert Young, Denver, 6—3, 6—4.
L. A. Barnes, Tulsa, defeated G. L. Diesing, Omaha, 6—3, 6—3.
Frederic Mercur, So. Bethlehem, Pa., defeated K. H. Hodge, St. Louis, 7—5, 9—7.

Athletics Add to Lead in Standing

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	57	29	.663
Washington	53	29	.646
New York	48	35	.578
Cleveland	42	41	.506
Detroit	40	47	.460
Chicago	32	49	.395
St. Louis	32	52	.381
Boston	30	52	.366

RESULTS JULY 14

Cleveland 3, Boston 2.
Detroit 8, Washington 4.
Chicago 10, New York 9.
New York 7, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 9, St. Louis 7.

Philadelphia scored a timely victory July 14 in defeating the St. Louis Browns, 9 to 7. While the Athletics were winning, the Washington Senators were losing. It was by no means an easy win for the league leaders, however, for the Browns forced the issue all the way and the game went through 11 innings to a decision.

The Athletics started Earnshaw and he was reached for one run in the first inning and two in the second, but in the eighth Manager Mack removed him for Jack Quinn, who was followed by Lefty Grove and the latter received credit for the game. Collins went along smoothly for the Browns until the seventh inning when he left the burden to Gray and the latter was batted for three hits. Kimsey finished the game for the Browns and did well until the eleventh when the winning runs were scored.

It was the Detroit Tigers that knocked the Senators out of first place July 13 and to show that it was no mistake they defeated the erstwhile leaders again July 14 and with comparative ease. With the veteran pitcher Uhle in the box, the Tigers proceeded to pile up a comfortable lead for him and at the end of the second inning the score stood 6 to 1 in favor of Detroit. Hadley started for Washington but when the Tigers had made six hits and six runs against him he gave way to Brown for the remaining innings.

Dale Alexander, huge first baseman of the Tigers, had a regular day of it at bat, hitting safely four times in as many trips to the plate and batting in five of the eight runs.

The Yankees lost an opportunity to lessen the margin between themselves and the leaders by dividing instead of winning a double header with the White Sox. The first game was a free-hitting affair for the first six innings, and after the hitting had subsided somewhat the White Sox were first to score and, with one run in the ninth, won the game, 10 to 9. The second contest saw Charlie Ruffing, former Red Sox pitcher, hold the Chicago batters to two runs while his own team scored seven.

That first game produced good and poor baseball at times. The Yankees made four errors and Chicago three. The White Sox tied the American league record for double plays by one club in one game when they completed five in the first game, and then came within four of the record for men left on base with 14. The game took 2h. 59m. to complete. Gehrig hit a home run in each game, and Chapman contributed one in the second contest.

Cleveland Indians have been making merry during the visit of the Red Sox, and, although they were outpitched, they had the good fortune to benefit from a Boston error at a critical time. With the score tied in the ninth, the Red Sox shortstop, Rhyne, muffed an easy toss that was meant to start a double play which instead of doing so filled the bases. Gaston pitched fine ball and held the Indians to eight hits, while Ferrell was aided by strong fielding support throughout. The scores:

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	2	9	13	2
St. Louis	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	7	10	0

Batteries—Earnshaw, Quinn, Grove and Cochrane; Collins, Gray, Kimsey and Ferrell, Manion. Winning pitcher—Grove. Losing pitcher—Kimsey. Umpires—Dinneen and Nallin. Time—2h. 40m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	3	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	x	8	13	0
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	4	8	1

Batteries—Uhle and Desautels; Hadley, Brown and Spencer. Losing pitcher—Hadley. Umpires—Geisel, Connolly and Campbell. Time—1h. 54m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	3	0	2	4	0	0	1	10	15	3
New York	1	0	2	1	2	3	0	0	0	9	10	4

Batteries—Faber, McKain, Caraway and Tate; Johnson, McEvoy, Pipgras and Bengough, Hargrave. Winning pitcher—Caraway. Losing pitcher—Pipgras. Umpires—Moriarty, McGowan and Owens. Time— 2h. 59m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	1	3	2	0	1	0	0	7	12	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	9	1

Batteries—Ruffing and Hargrave; Braxton, Walsh, Henry and Tate, Grouse. Losing pitcher — Braxton. Umpires — McGowan, Owens and Moriarty. Time—2h. 4m.

AT CLEVELAND

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

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REST HOME IN FRUIT BELT
GARDEN OF CANADA
30 miles from Niagara Falls, where guests may enjoy quiet study, beautiful scenery, lovely country home; also permanent guests considered. MRS. N. R. BRISCOE, Grimsby, Ont.

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51-53 West 69th, New York City. Rooms with character, single and double; excellent table; near church.

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.—Large, cool, attractively furnished rooms for gentlemen with good home cooking; exclusive section; screened in piazza; garage. Phone Wellesley 1647.

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A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up; lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes $7.00 up
Vicinity Columbia University
504 W. 112th St., New York City Cathedral 9549

BOSTON, 57 Westland Ave.—Furnished and unfurnished apartments; desirable inspected rooms. Call daily and Sundays, Back Bay 10889.

BOSTON, 189 Huntington Ave., Suite 1—Desirable rooms; near church; transient or permanent guests. (PENDEXTER), Copley 5117-R.

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Visitors may obtain desirable rooms in quiet home opposite church; garage. Copley 4025-M.

BOSTON, 21 St. Botolph St.—Visitors cheerfully accommodated at reasonable rates. MRS. PERRY, Copley 4666-J.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., HEIGHTS, 115 Montague St., Apt. 5—Front single, southern exposure, delightful, homelike, elevator; business woman; 7 minutes Wall St., all subways. Main 4181-J evenings.

MONTREAL, QUE.—Visitors desiring first-class accommodation in select residential district of Montreal can be assured of same at 4280 Dorchester St. West. Phone Mrs. D. N. PARSONS, Westmount 8031-F.

NEW YORK CITY, 250 West 82nd—Permanent or transient guests visiting city for week or longer can secure excellent accommodations, private apartment, reasonable. EDNA M. GAFFEY.

N. Y. C., 605 West 112th—Airy, attractive, running water, elevator; private family; Columbia; references; 87-89. Cathedral 4268. DREW (64).

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Comfortable accommodation; private home; good residential location. 34 Woodlawn Ave. West. Phone Kingsdale 9284.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER—Diversified experience including contractor's costs, payrolls; can qualify as treasurer; bonded present position. Tel. Edgecombe 5061. Box L-20, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WATCHMAKER
seeks situation with New York City firm or REPAIR WORK to be done at home. CHARLES WERRO, 547 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT-companion-housekeeper; good home desired rather than high wages; city or country. Wadsworth 3315. Apt. 3 B.

COLORED woman desires position as cook and laundress or general downstairs work; would like the country. GRAVES, 494 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TYPIST, experienced, wants home work, letters, wills, manuscripts, envelopes. Fairbanks 0346, New York City.

YOUNG LADY, returning to England, September, would give services as companion or help with children for passage or part. B-11, Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, 465 Bay St., Toronto, Can.

SOLOISTS

SOLOIST from a Christian Science church is here for the summer, would like to substitute. RHYS GRIFFITH, 300 Manhattan Ave., New York City (1st floor south).

SUMMER BOARD

AT Shadyknoll, Fairhaven, N. J.—Spend well rounded vacation on country estate near Asbury; all activities; booklet. Redbank 283.

DIRIGO HOUSE
LONG ISLAND, CASCO BAY, MAINE
Charming old-fashioned house; splendid cooking; numerous recreations and amusements; moderate rates; booklet.
THE MISSES PERRY

GREENWICH, CONN.—Quiet, beautiful, convenient; swimming, boating; business group or small family. Box H-25, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE — Mountains; good board; all sports; rest; booklet. MATT KIMBALL, Mt. View Farm, Lakeport, N. H.

MAPLE HILL INN
(In beautiful Westchester)
YORKTOWN HEIGHTS, N. Y. TEL. 250
For Rest and Recreation. Near Golf Course and Bathing. Reasonable Rates.

SEAL COVE INN—Ideal for vacationists; beautiful scenery; fine rooms; excellent food; terms reasonable. MRS. W. D. McLAUGHLIN, Seal Cove, Grand Manan, N. B.

THE MOUNT AIRY
in the beautiful Somerset Hills
Home atmosphere; 10 acres of attractive grounds; near public golf and tennis courts; reasonable rates.
C. A. NEARPASS, Manager
Box 222, Bernardsville, N. J Tel. 255

SUMMER HOMES TO LET

ATLANTIC BEACH, Long Island, 71 Queens Ave.—Attractively furnished 7-room house near ocean; 2 baths, shower, porches, garage, open fireplace; private beach. PETERSEN.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS WANTED

WANTED—Kindergarten teacher with progressive method experience to take charge of small private group on Long Island near New York City beginning September. Box L-23, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Furnished apartments at reduced rates. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave.

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R. W. FAUST, formerly with R. H. Stearns Co., furniture reupholstered, slip covers and draperies. 94 Brainerd Rd., Allston, Mass. Tel. Asp. 3172.

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Stock Yards, Wentworth St. N.
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The best of the New Books and old favorites, too, are always to be found at equitable prices at the store of
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We handle Heinz Products
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"Canada's Most Talked About Gift Shop"
Wonderful selection of English Bone China
New Dinnerware Booklet Will Be Sent on Request
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LONDON

(To Help You)

If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Metcalf 8518.

AFTER over four years of continuous weekly advertising our products, our plants as named below, thank Monitor readers for their kindly support.
London ✓ Toronto ✓ Hamilton ✓ Windsor ✓ St. Catherines ✓ Brantford ✓ Sarnia ✓ Chatham ✓ Stratford ✓ Guelph ✓ Woodstock ✓ North Bay ✓ Peterboro ✓ Elmira ✓ Lucknow ✓ Forest ✓ Cayuga ✓ Cargill ✓ Fergus.
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Lunch in Our Scientifically Air-Cooled Cafeteria
It is degrees cooler than the hot air outside.

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Phone Metcalf 1213

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Wet Wash—Ready to iron, 5c lb. Thrifty—Flatwork ironed, all else returned damp, 8c lb. Rough Dry—Flat work ironed, everything dried, starched where necessary, 10c lb.
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Business and Commercial Forms of All Kinds. Announcements, Programmes, Catalogues
If it is Printed, we can do it.
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ANYTHING IN CANVAS
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Estimates a pleasure in all lines.

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Shoe Stores
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Fine FOOTWEAR FOR ALL THE FAMILY HOSIERY FOR MEN AND WOMEN 32 STORES.
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SUPERIOR BREAD AND CAKE
Phone Your Praises to
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Established 1897

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High-Class Furnishings
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Cor. Metcalfe and Sparks Sts.
OTTAWA, ONT.

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NO STRAIN
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BLOOMERS
For all occasions . . . for every figure.
Bloomer $1.75
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Business Suits, Sport Clothes, Dress Suits
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High class imported woolens, hand tailored; exclusive in all detail.

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ESTIMATES FREE
Expert Mechanics in Installing New Furnaces, Electric Wiring and Eavestroughing
PRINCE & CO., *Hardware*
PROMPT SERVICE
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Foxes in all shades
Storage and Repairs on Fur Coats
Order Your Fur Coat Now for Fall Delivery
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Original Oil and Water Colors
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Enna Jettick Shoes
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where stocks are frequently replenished and sales clerks are experienced in fitting.
Priced in Canada $7 to $8
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Offers its many facilities for the production of good printing and lithographing.

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Fresh supply of cut flowers daily. Careful attention to each order. Prompt delivery.
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CLARKE COKE COMPANY
Phone Walnut 8781

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS

GREAT YARMOUTH — Furnished sitting-room and bedroom, bath, attendance; homely, quiet, near sea. LEECH, "CLEAR VIEW," KEYES AVENUE, NEWTOWN.

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BATH—Large, comfortable motors for hire; special terms for touring and sight-seeing. BROWN'S GARAGES, Lansdown Road. Tel. 2745.

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Telephone 1006. From 2½ gns. to 4 gns.

BOGNOR-REGIS, SUSSEX—Board residence; near sea and shops; central heating, home comforts; garden ALBANY HOUSE, 62 London Rd.

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BOURNEMOUTH. WIMBLEDON HALL, DERBY ROAD. THE "IDEAL HOME" for HOLIDAY MAKERS. Modernized under new management. Hot and cold running water and gas fires in all rooms. Excellent Table. Dancing & indoor amusements. Ample Garage accommodation. Terms moderate. Write for our Illustrated Tariff & mention this paper.
Phone 886

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MOST comfortable, charming old-world hotel; quiet, well appointed; central heating; beautiful grounds; garage; golf. Phone 31.

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LLANDUDNO—Branksome Private Hotel; high class; near sea, golf, tennis; sunniest position; large lounge, reading and dining rooms; cuisine & service a speciality; accommodate 45. MRS. ALLENBY KING.

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SUNNY WORTHING—Clear View Hotel (unlicensed) facing sea, opposite pier and two minutes bandstand; hot & cold water, telephone and gas or electric fires in bedrooms; excellent catering; guests' requirements studied. Apply for Tariff.

TORQUAY—HOMELAND Guest House, Crownhill Park; charming position; hot and cold lavatory basins in bedrooms; terms 2-3 guineas.

WELLINGTON PRIVATE HOTEL
VENTNOR, ISLE-OF-WIGHT—Facing sea, south aspect; ideal position; gas fires in bedrooms; highly recommended; terms moderate. MISS EASTWOOD. Tel. 95.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE—Board residence, delightful spot half-minute sands, sea, golf; garage; excellent bus service; from 2½ gns. MRS. DOROTHY PAINE. Links House, Uphill.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HOLIDAY BOARDERS—Lady and gentleman take boys or girls with own family on farm on Welsh coast; glorious scenery, sands, bathing, motoring; August. Write Box M-216, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

BOARD FOR STUDENTS

ASNIERES, PARIS, FRANCE — Mesdames MEYER, 6 rue Fontaine, welcome young ladies finishing education; homelike villa, facing park; garden.

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SOUTH COAST, 1 hr. London — Home in quiet surroundings for those requiring care, rest, opportunity for study; rooms overlooking sea & downs, fitted hot & cold water; garden. MRS. & MISS D. BATTEN, Rockrose, Tongdean Avenue, Hove, Sussex. Tel. Preston 3321.

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BROADLAND AND POPPYLAND
EDUCATED lady willing to act as guide to tourists in East Anglia and its ancient cities and villages during August; good facilities; own car; boat on Broads.
DEANE, 38 Prince of Wales Road, Norwich

DANCING

MISS MARJORIE BENTLEY (Member of the Operatic Association of Dancing)—A teacher of operatic, classical, national and the latest ballroom dancing; schools visited. 12 Longdale Road, Hove. Phone Hove 4113.

FLATS TO LET

BRIGHTON—Flat near Christian Science church; sitting, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, offices; rent £65; electric light, caretaker. Apply 25 Montpelier Crescent.

WORTHING—Furnished flat, 3rd floor, August 23-September 13; 1 minute sea; sitting room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen. BRYAN JONES, 6 Liverpool Terrace.

FOR SALE

LADY (London) wishes dispose of lovely Russian sable stole, 8 skins, perfect condition, insured £300; what offers? Box K-1321, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HOUSES FOR SALE

CANVEY ISLAND, Essex—Bungalow for sale in good condition; 3 rooms and big kitchen, new range. Apply MRS. JONES, 42 Grand Ave., Muswell Hill, London.

NEAR BOURNEMOUTH — Studio bungalow standing in one acre; top floor studio & sitting room, below dining room, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, etc., gas; garage. Box M-271, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

NEWHAVEN, Sussex—Freehold; 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, sun parlour, back verandah, bath, hot & cold basin. 2 W.C's., 63x100 Penfold fenced; sea views. CRAWSHAY, "Channel View"; £950.

HOUSES TO LET

OXFORD—To let furnished for six weeks from August 1 and again from Oct. 15 to end of March, 1931, very conveniently situated house; near town and university parks; 4 good sized, 2 small bedrooms, large dining room and lounge combined, drawing room, central heating, electric light, constant hot water, telephone, garden, small garage; rent 6 gns. per week for winter, 5 for summer months. Apply WM. FISHER, 9 Bevington Road, Oxford.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LEIGH-ON-SEA—"Sunny View" Grand Parade, for rest, study & recreation (private rooms if required), electric fires, etc. MISS CALLCUT. Phone Leigh-on-Sea 76481.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern conveniences; terms 3 guineas. MISS CLARKE "Peverell" High Salvington, Worthing.

WHITSTABLE, KENT—Charming house, secluded garden; every attention; suitable rest and study. MRS. JEE, "Rest Haven." Tel. 392.

POST VACANT

DORSET—Experienced governess fond of children required in September for girl of 12; country. Apply THE HON. MRS. LIONEL LAMBART, Marsh Court, Sherborne.

POST WANTED

HANNOVER, GERMANY—Lady fond of children, experienced in household, business training, knowledge of languages, seeks post in Canada. Cl. Witzleben, Hildesheimerstr. 196.

OXFORD GRADUATE requires position as tutor or secretary during summer vacation; excellent references. Box M-272, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

YOUNG, educated French Swiss lady (English, fluent German), banking experience, seeks post as foreign correspondent, secretary. Box M-270, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

Albany Hotel
Lancaster Gate
London, W. 2, Eng.
Telephone Paddington 7636
Central Heating in Public Rooms. Electric Lift. Constant Hot Water. Night Porter. Baggage Room. Terms from 3½ guineas per week. No Extras.
"The Hotel That Guests Re-Visit"

Barkston House
1 Barkston Gdns., London (KELvin 8917)
Gunter House
17 Courtfield Gdns., London (FRObisher 3953)
Delightful Quarters. Real Home Comfort. Good Food. Quiet but most convenient. Terms from 3 guineas. Apply MISS ST. CLAIR.

BATH—WALDRON'S HOTEL (Queen Square); central for Roman Baths, shops & Park; very comfortable; moderate.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA—Wilton Court Private Hotel, facing South & Sea; central heating, appointed R. A. C., excellent cuisine, gas fires, lift; moderate inclusive terms. Resident proprietors. Phone 477.

COLWYN BAY, HOTEL WEST POINT—Beautifully situated facing woods; a Scottish homeland. Phone 2360. MRS. A. ROSS.

EDINBURGH—BEAUCHAMP'S private hotel, Eglinton Crescent; first-class; highly recommended. Tel. 621531. GEORGE BEAUCHAMP, Proprietor.

EDINBURGH—MELVILLE PRIVATE HOTEL 15 Melville St., 2 minutes Princes St. and Station. M. DALL, Phone 21390.

HINDHEAD—Punchbowl Inn (temperance); very comfortable all the year round; terms moderate; glorious scenery; also luncheon & tea rooms.

Hotel Constance
23 & 24 Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park London
Very pleasantly situated, overlooking Hyde Park. Midway between two Christian Science churches. Spacious public rooms charmingly furnished. Gas fires in all bedrooms, running hot and cold water now being extended to all. Lift. Night Porter. Terms from 3½ guineas weekly and from 12/6 per day. Phone Paddington 8083.

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DAILY FEATURES

A Quotation for Today

ALL we love deeply becomes a part of us.—HELEN KELLER.

In Lighter Vein

Silent Night

"Why is the saxophonist not playing?"

"He is responding to several request numbers."

Playing Safe

Visitors were present. "Daddy, may I have a dime?" asked little Georgie.

Dad obliged, with a smile.

"This time you won't make me give it back after the company's gone, will you, Daddy?" was little Georgie's loud plea.

Precious Crop

Jones: "Oh, we've decided to make jam out of our home-grown fruit this year, and my wife has asked me to come along to you for the sugar."

Shopkeeper: "Yes, sir. About how many pounds would you require?"

Jones: "I don't exactly know. How much shall I want for seven exceptionally fine plums?"—*Humorist.*

Le Petit Bleu

IN THE NEAR FUTURE

"Aha, Madam! So you've been flying the Atlantic again, instead of getting dinner ready!"

Entertainment

Visitor (at quiet resort): "Whatever do you do here when it rains?"

Native: "Oh, we just let it rain!"—*Answers.*

Doesn't Know the Rules

"A recent school of journalism graduate seems to be located in Salina," observes the Clay Center Times. "Last week the story came out of that city telling of gold nuggets being found in the gizzard of a chicken. Every experienced newspaper man knows that Thanksgiving is the time of the year for that story to be printed. Not June."—*Kansas City Star.*

"If"

From a "Lost and Found" column: "Automobile. Top windshield cracked on left side; windshield scratched where wiper has been; right headlight glass broken; left fender split; right front wheel sprung and wobbles; taken night of 12th of May. Reward if returned in good condition."—*Christian Register.*

Great Change

"When water becomes ice," said the professor, "what is the greatest change that takes place?"

"The price, sir."—*Green Griffin.*

Brevities

Detroit Free Press: President Hoover has signed a bill reducing the cost of passports from $10 to $6, but the problem of getting a passport photograph to look like something besides a choice exhibit from a rogues' gallery still cries for solution.

Life: Of the 430 members of the Princeton graduating class 344 are engaged to be married. Princeton is not a coeducational institution.

Jester: It used to be hard to find a needle in a haystack, and now it's just as hard to find one in a woman's hand.

St. Louis Transit News: It's easy to identify the owner of the car. He is the one who, after you have shut the door, opens it and slams it harder.

Punch: Several scientists, on being consulted by a daily paper, have explained that the blueness of the sea, as observed on the south coast recently, is due to reflection of the sky. They reject the theory that it is caused by the dye of cheap bathing costumes.

Odds and Ends

Telephones

San Francisco leads the world in the greatest number of telephones in proportion to number of inhabitants, Stockholm, Washington and Chicago come next in the list respectively, while New York is eighth.

Believe It or Not

A syndicate artist who reveals odd facts through the medium of daily newspapers, is said to receive the largest individual mail in the United States.

So Cheer Up!

The proportion of manuscripts accepted by magazine editors is very small. One editor of a national weekly magazine determined that his periodical bought about .004 per cent of the manuscripts submitted during the year.

Ask the Man Who Owns One

An English authority says that to operate one's own small-type airplane in England would cost approximately $2000 a year, including garage and running expenses, allowing for 150 hours in the air.

House of Commons

There are approximately 1000 rooms in the British House of Commons.

A Word a Day

Disperse

This word means to spread or distribute from a fixed source, to cause to break apart and go different ways, to cause to become widely separated; it is also used intransitively in the sense of giving, that is, sharing one's abundance with others.

It is used in Proverbs 15: 7, to translate the Hebrew *zarah*, "to winnow, to scatter," designating a process of figuratively separating the chaff from the wheat.

We derive our word from the Latin *dispergere* (past participle, *dispersus*), "to scatter abroad," a combination of *dis*, "apart," and *spargere*, "to scatter."

Dis-perse' is accented on the second syllable; sound *i* as in *it*, *e* as *u* in *urn*.

"The lips of the wise disperse knowledge: but the heart of the foolish doeth not so." (Prov. 15: 7.)

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—*Ed*

After Evensong

London

AFTER evensong in Westminster Abbey the other day, the dean received a party of young Negroes and led the way to a certain tomb. Here they left a wreath, bound with their college colors, and then sang with earnestness the benediction, "Don't Be Weary, Traveler."

Many people listened with delight, for the singers were members of the Hampton choir, and had previously given a very successful concert in the Queen's Hall. They were all members of the Hampton Institute in Virginia, and had come to pay tribute at the Abbey to a great benefactor of their people.

The tomb on which they laid the wreath was that of David Livingstone.

Seeing the Play

Braunschweig, Ger.

A THEATRICAL program, dated 1734, is one of the treasures of the German Municipal Theater here. Besides giving details of the play to be seen, it adds the following instructions:

"For the convenience of the public it is ordained that those in the front row shall lie flat on the ground, those in the second row kneel, those in the third row sit, and those in the fourth row stand. In this way everyone will be able to see. The play being a tragedy, laughter is forbidden."

Certainly, our present-day audiences would have much to say in answer to such a request.

The Children's Corner

The Donkeys Have a Party

DON had always been fond of donkeys, though, at home, he had never known any well enough to invite them to tea. Most of them had been too busy earning their livings by pulling greengrocers' carts, and so on.

But here, at the seaside, it was quite different, for rows and rows of donkeys stood on the sands, and waited for amiable children to talk to them, and go for rides on their backs.

The very first morning of the holiday, Don and Jeremiah Donkey discovered one another. Nobody introduced them politely, but they just looked at each other, whispered a bit, and knew that they were to be friends. So that was all right.

"How much for a ride?" Don asked Jeremiah's master.

"I Should Like to Bring You a Present, Jeremiah," Said Don.

"Threepence, there and back," said the man.

A few seconds after that Don was racing along the sands on Jeremiah's back, and the donkey was explaining that he would like to have taken him without payment at all—only it wouldn't have been quite fair to his master.

They had a most delightful gallop, and Jeremiah went so far that the sea had nearly overtaken them before they could get back.

"Always up to the minute," remarked Jeremiah in a rather jerky voice, "most 'straordinary—must have a splendid alarm clock."

That was the first of many exciting rides along the hard, golden sands, with the sea racing toward Jeremiah's stand, and the gulls sailing sleepily on the wave crests—or swooping down with their queer laughy-croak.

And when at last the sea won, and Jeremiah and his companions had to stand on the shingle, nearer to the promenade, Don would hurry into the house, slip on his red and black bathing suit, and then scurry back to the sea, for he was learning to swim, and every day he had to show friend Jeremiah how he was getting on.

"You do very well," said that animal one afternoon, "very well indeed—for it must be a great disadvantage not to have a tail to help you along."

Don laughed (wondering how he would manage a tail anyway). Then he said to the pleasant Jeremiah—whose language he understood so well—"Thank you very much. Now, please, I should like to bring you a present tomorrow. What would you like?"

Jeremiah twitched his ears thoughtfully.

"Well, really," he said, "it's not at all necessary, of course, but since you've asked, I'm particularly partial to carrots."

So the next morning Don found the largest carrot in the place, bought it, and carried it to the sands for Jeremiah Donkey.

He had some distance to walk, past ever so many donkey stands, and as he went he patted the other donkeys, and told the mothers what fine children their babies were. So it took him a little while to get to Jeremiah.

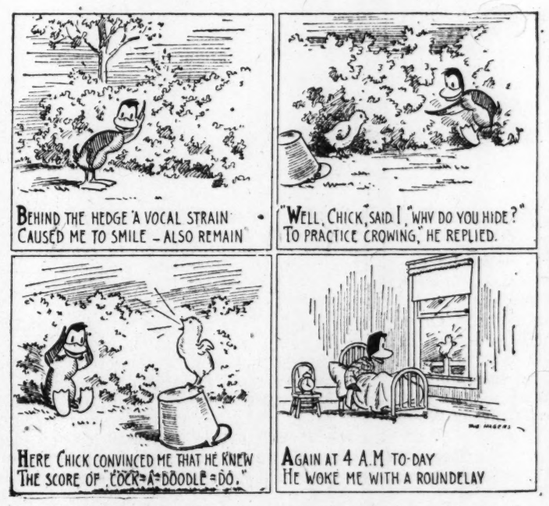
As he approached the particular part of the shore, Jeremiah turned his head and watched with unusual interest. Then Don noticed that several people standing by were smiling. And then he heard a queer, shuffling sound at the back of him, and looked round.

There was a long, straight line of donkeys, trailing patiently after Don and his carrot!

Well, he was so amused that he laughed, and laughed, and laughed. Then he gave Jeremiah Donkey that special carrot, and whispered something to him. And Jeremiah turned to his relations and said, "You may all have a nibble at this, and tomorrow the young gentleman has promised to bring a whole carrot for each big donkey, and a half carrot for each baby donkey. Very kind of him, I call it."

So presently Don took the donkeys back to their masters, and the next morning he brought them all carrots. In fact, after that he never went out without having his pockets stuffed with these vegetables. And the greengrocers at the seaside said that if everyone bought as many carrots as Don they would soon be able to close their shops, and live on the sands themselves.

The Adventures of Waddles



Roman Numerals Puzzle

H-1-5-E	=	
SA-1-50	=	
BA-50-50	=	
A-10-50-E	=	
PA-1-50	=	
M-1-50-50	=	

By using Roman numerals for the Arabic numbers shown, spell six common four-letter words.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to English Poets Puzzle: Browning, Burns, Chaucer, Goldsmith, Shelley, Wordsworth.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

At Concord and on the Common

WITH becoming ceremony, Concord has celebrated the "shot heard round the world." Though not precisely a tercentenary occasion, the event has been made part of the general Massachusetts tercentenary celebration. By the rude bridge that arched the flood—almost as rude now as in the day of the actual battle—the embattled farmers, impersonated by Massachusetts militiamen, have gallantly stood their ground as "the British regulars fired and fled." Some thousands of people gathered to witness the dramatic portrayal of the little skirmish which led the way to the independence of the American colonies, and the creation of a nation which in possessions, in power and in prosperity need now yield the palm to none.

It is well that the historic event was thus celebrated—well that it and the earlier fight on the village green at Lexington should be annually commemorated. He is but a half-way American who can contemplate the memorials at Lexington and Concord bridge without a swifter beat of the pulse and a catch in the throat. Nor is the significance of these witnesses to a nation's earliest struggles made the less appealing when one recalls that less than 150 years after the farmers of Massachusetts thus rose to repel invaders sent by a British King, their descendants, in numbers incalculably larger, crossed the seas at a time of British need and fought shoulder to shoulder with their ancient foes.

> The foe long since in silence slept;
> Alike the conqueror silent sleeps;
> And Time the ruined bridge has swept
> Down the dark stream which seaward creeps.

So Emerson hymned the healing power of time, which has carried into oblivion with the material features of that battle the hatreds which caused it. Americans celebrate the victories and defeats of the Revolution without one thought of rancor against the people of that great nation whose rulers their forefathers defied. They read their history with new insight, and no longer think of the British people as would-be oppressors, recalling that their best types in the Commons defended the cause of the colonists as though it were that of English freedom—as indeed it was. They refuse to let the continuity of Anglo-Saxon freedom from John Milton to Abraham Lincoln be eternally severed by a dispute over taxation and representation in which the historic British attitude was upheld by those who for the moment were made the foes of Britain's rulers.

Could this attitude be better emphasized than by the fact that on Boston Common, where Boston schoolboys once defied General Gage, the tercentenary oration will be delivered by an eminent Englishman, the Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, warden of New College, Oxford, while a detail from the famous Black Watch and another from a British man-of-war in Boston harbor will participate in the parade! The tercentenary of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony is properly a tribute alike to the founders of the American nation and to the ancient and mighty England which sent forth those pioneers.

Toys, Tin Pans and Tympani

NOISES become sounds under certain conditions. Sounds, properly coördinated, make music, grateful to the ear. Just where the line is that separates sound from noise, or that marks the beginning of musical territory, men have found it difficult precisely to state. Possibly light may be thrown on these problems by the campaigns now under way in several American cities to eliminate "unnecessary" noises, though that seems to present the additional question, When is a noise unnecessary?

Doubtless there will be agreement on some of the more disturbing sorts of noises. Few persons enjoy the sound of a motor with an open exhaust, although this particular noise is not listed, in dispatches announcing a new anti-noise ordinance in St. Louis, as among those forbidden. This ordinance is aimed especially at pneumatic hammers, steam shovels and steam hoists. Restraint of the exuberance of these devices probably will be welcomed by everybody except, perhaps, those who use them.

It will be a violation of the St. Louis regulation also "to beat or strike any pan, pail or other like article, sound any gong or play any whistle, or horn other than a musical instrument when used as part of a band, except to give necessary signals." Loud cries by vendors and the sounding of sirens, whistles and horns except on fire and police vehicles are also placed under the ban.

So far as "musical instruments used as part of a band" are concerned, it is to be hoped that St. Louis firemen who may be assigned to duty at concerts of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra will be instructed to permit members of the orchestra full freedom of noise-making within the hall. Otherwise the audience might be deprived, as another audience once was, of a part of the program. Beethoven's "Leonore" No. 3 Overture requires a trumpet call offstage. On a memorable occasion, when the first trumpeter of a famous orchestra went back to sound the call, he encountered a fireman, who told him that he must not play "while the concert was going on," and enforced his order, to the vast discomfiture of the conductor.

The radio, of course, has been the subject of much controversy between owners and their neighbors. But without entering into any discussion on this subject, one can question whether tin pans, bathtubs and dishpans are musical instruments. Certainly they are not so considered by that mayor of a New Jersey township who the other day was seeking legal redress because he had been serenaded with these instruments by citizens who were urging him to withdraw from his office.

No doubt the mayor would have taken similar action if drums had been employed. Yet the drum is an accepted member of the symphonic family. Indeed, Chinese gongs, wind machines, motor horns and even typewriters have been called for in the scores of reputable composers. Why, it may be asked, should not tinware be equally permissible?

It is, so far at least as one orchestra is concerned. This is the organization formed the other day by children of Elizabeth, N. J., to entertain visitors to one of the city parks. The county recreational authorities authorized formation of this band, and the children brought to the first rehearsal various toys—not only drums, fifes and cymbals, but tin pans as well. They will try to translate noise into music. Perhaps they have hit upon the solution of the noise problem.

Senators: Please Note

PROBABLY few members of the United States Senate are accustomed to read the Débats Parlementaires. This is rather a pity for they might derive considerable profit from a perusal of the recent debates in the Chamber of Deputies on the amendments to the statute of the World Court, the General Act of Arbitration, and the acceptance by France of the optional clause of the World Court statute.

Discussion of the amendments of the World Court statute and the protocol permitting the adhesion of the United States was extremely brief. The proposals were explained by the reporter for the Commission on Foreign Affairs. M. Cachin, the well-known Communist, made an extreme speech on the "inefficacy" of the Permanent Court of International Justice, but then, as the record laconically says, "No other orator wishing to speak, the President put to a vote the single article of the project of law, which was adopted by a raising of hands."

Consideration of the General Act of Arbitration, which had been approved by the Ninth Assembly of the League of Nations in September, 1928, and the optional clause providing for compulsory jurisdiction was slightly more prolonged, but after only four hours' debate, the Chamber approved 578 to 12.

No speeches were made for home consumption. No deputies conjured up specters of France's loss of independence or security in undertaking such far-reaching commitments. Yet France is geographically and politically in a position far less secure than that enjoyed by the United States. The French deputies apparently were thinking more of national interest than of personal prominence. Small minorities gave way, and did not resort to obstruction.

The senatorial irreconcilables and isolationists who are delaying American participation in the World Court and seeking to oppose the London Naval Treaty on the limitation of naval armaments might take note of this Paris mode in international affairs. If they are not interested, their constituents will be.

The Middle Party in France

MANY years ago it was predicted in England that Liberalism would be crushed between the upper and the nether millstones of Conservatism and Laborism. It would appear that the forecast has at least partly and temporarily come true, though there are signs that Liberalism will revive. The same curious political phenomenon is now to be observed in France. Party labels are notoriously misleading in France, and what most people would call Conservatives describe themselves as Liberals, and those who elsewhere would be designated men of the Right profess to belong to the Left.

Without entering into the labyrinth of group nomenclature, however, it may be broadly stated that on one side are various kinds of Moderates or Nationalists, and on the other side a compact Socialist Party, with an equally well-organized Radical Party standing somewhere between.

Now, until recently the Radicals for a long generation have been the most powerful party in France, and have had a dominating position in successive governments. But a few years ago they made a momentary alliance, or a cartel, with the Socialists; and since that time they have declined and the Socialist Party has grown at their expense. The Socialist Party today is about as strong in numbers as the Radical Party, and much more homogeneous. The Socialists expect to be numerically the strongest party after the next general election.

The Radicals have hesitated in their tactics. Should they work with the Moderates or should they work with the Socialists? It would seem that Radicalism, as it is understood in France, is incompatible with Socialism, for while Radicalism is reformist and anti-revolutionary—is, as the French say, a bourgeois party—Socialist doctrines call for the abolition of capitalism, or rather of private property, and are opposed to credits for national defense. In practice, the Socialists do not insist on their doctrines, yet they do not repudiate them.

Nevertheless, under the leadership of M. Herriot, and later of M. Daladier, the Radicals turned from the Moderates and toward the Socialists. After collaborating with M. Poincaré, the Radicals left his Cabinet, and declined to join the Cabinets of M. Briand and M. Tardieu. They went into the cold shades of opposition voluntarily, after a long and continuous enjoyment of power.

Unfortunately for the Radicals, the leader of the Socialists, Léon Blum, definitely pronounced against the subordination of Socialism to Radicalism. He even treated with scorn Radical offers of collaboration. Aware of his strength, he declined to conclude any kind of pact with any other party. Only if the régime were menaced would he modify his attitude, and even in that case a temporary alliance would be entered into in the exclusive interest of the Socialist Party. Almost cynically he declared that the object of Socialism was to recruit its troops from the ranks of Radicalism. The Radicals, if they please, can perform the work of the Socialists by gaining adherents from the Moderate groups—but they will be paid no fee for their services; on the contrary, the Socialists will continually gain adherents from the Radicals.

In these circumstances, the Radicals, having spurned the offers of the Moderates, and being in their turn spurned and even mocked by the Socialists, are sorely perplexed. Some of them, despite humiliation, persist in wooing the Socialists. Others are anxious to climb back into the fold of the Moderates. A third section, realizing that their party is losing its individuality and is bound to be diminished if it continues to face both ways, would rally their fellow members to a central position. In the meantime, the Radical Party is being torn asunder; it is bewildered by contradictory leadership. It sees itself being crushed between the upper and the nether millstones, and it is unable to escape from the dilemma in which it has contrived to place itself.

A Challenge to Business

DESPITE any threat of a midsummer slump in retail merchandising, a large department store advertises a clearance sale under the slogan, "Business Is Good, If You Go After It." The proprietor makes the point that the adventure of living moves merrily forward, that old automobiles are being exchanged for new ones, that the call of changing fashions is still obeyed, that there is no let-up in demand for a vast variety of articles which add to the measure of personal enjoyments.

This hopeful and far-sighted advertiser sounds a greatly needed note of confidence and enterprise to offset the clamor of the ravens' chorus whose principal refrain seems to be that of widespread economic distress. It may require more resourcefulness and grit to sell some kinds of goods today, especially the higher priced luxuries, but markets are to be found by diligent effort, and purchasers stand ready to buy what they need. To put up the store shutters, dismiss half of the clerks and submit supinely to a condition of sluggishness which in the majority of instances need not exist, is to block effectually the steady flow of trade.

Confidence in the essential stability of business and courage to act from this standpoint are powerful aids in offsetting much apparent lethargy and stagnation. Intelligent advertising and genuine initiative are powerful collaborators in dispelling the bogey of depression and reëstablishing normal conditions of trade.

"Snap Votes" in the Commons

WHEN, the other day, Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald's parliamentary majority fell to three, St. Stephen's Club again came into the limelight as an important factor in determining the result of a division. St. Stephen's is a favorite club for Conservative members. It is in Bridge Street, and connected with the House of Commons by an underground passage. Fifty Conservative members remained there until the division bells rang, and when they made a sudden appearance in the Commons lobby, hoped to catch the Labor whips napping. They failed by a narrow margin of three.

Exactly the opposite maneuver was attempted when Disraeli was Prime Minister. The Liberal whips had cut the wires which led to the bells in St. Stephen's, and fifty Conservatives failed to appear to vote, so that the Government was defeated on a "snap" division. The same trick was successful when Balfour was Prime Minister.

When a party majority is ample, the task of the whips becomes easy. The term was coined by Edmund Burke, who declared that the Cabinet, in making its supporters return to the House of Commons, was acting like a "whipper in" of a pack of hounds. All parties now have whips, whose business it is to see that all votes are polled, and, so far as possible, to arrange pairs for members who are unavoidably absent. The task is much more important when the parties are evenly balanced in the House of Commons. Then the surprise absence or surprise presence of a few members may turn the scale.

Such a trick was responsible for the resignation of Lord Rosebery's Cabinet in 1895. The Liberal whips thought that their majority was sufficient; but, unknown to them, Conservatives were brought into the House by way of the terrace and appeared just in time to be counted in the division. The result was unquestionably a "snap vote," and under a strict interpretation of the Constitution the Cabinet could probably have continued. Lord Rosebery, however, made use of the occasion to resign. His action was not constitutionally necessary, but it seemed to him opportune.

On another occasion a government defeat was caused because the Opposition engaged all the available cabs in the palace yard. It was, therefore, impossible for the Government whip to send out messengers to bring in absent members. Such stratagems, however, are becoming more and more infrequent. They have never been considered exactly "cricket." It is only when a Prime Minister is not sure of his majority that they present themselves as worth attempting. Save for Mr. MacDonald's two administrations, there have been safe majorities in the House of Commons since before the war.

Editorial Notes

That the large seaplane of Jean Mermoz and his crew should have been forced down by an oil leak when about halfway between the coasts of Brazil and Africa was, of course, disappointing. The fact, however, that by radio communications the fliers were able to make a mid-ocean landing in immediate contact with a patrol boat is significant. Indeed, this may prove fully as reassuring as to the safety of commercial transoceanic flights as a nonstop trip for the scheduled distance would have been.

Some down-town shoppers are said to be wondering if the two planes left by the Byrd expedition in Antarctica have been tagged yet for parking overtime.

Yemen, in southwestern Arabia, has one automobile to every 104,166 inhabitants. Let's see, how does one get to Yemen?

Yes, Bobby Jones was in another golf tournament last week-end.

Sawdust Days

ONCE more it is upon us, that season when we must furbish up our musty old excuses for going to the circus. This, of course, does not pertain to the very young who follow the parade with round eyes, and sit doubled up with mirth as a favorite clown tumbles and cavorts. Because, to them, going to the circus is as natural as climbing apple trees or walking on stilts.

But for those who have assumed the dignity of years, this going to the circus may take some high diplomacy. If Jack or Jill were to go alone, they probably would feed all their peanuts to the elephants and there would be none for the monkeys with their eager, black-button eyes! Or there may be some friend to be discovered among one's acquaintances who, for some strange reason, has never seen a circus. Then your duty is clear before you, and you can insist upon taking him, merely as a detached experiment in kindness.

Should these excellent methods fail, put on a bold front and join the ranks of those hardy ones who quite frankly go to the circus because they enjoy it. For after all it won't make much difference just how you attained those paint-scarred seats under the canvas, once the slow parade of animals and performers has begun.

Led by a glittering figure in a white and scarlet uniform, who is the ringmaster, come the daintily stepping white ponies, the elephants, the one and only real, genuine mermaid, and all the rest. In the midst of the ballyhoo you are aware of that old familiar thrill. A thrill that goes back to the days when you got up at three o'clock some summer morning to watch the circus come to town.

* * *

With hands that trembled with excitement clothes were pulled on somehow, and a dash was made for the big plot back of the courthouse, where the cook wagons had already come to rest. For it was necessary that you be early on the scene in order to negotiate an agreement with the head animal man. Proudly you carried water for the huge gray elephants, or in lordly fashion presented them with their allotment of sweet-smelling hay. You learned all their names and addressed them in what was fondly believed to be a good imitation of their trainer's voice.

Then there was that exciting day when one of the monkeys escaped, and ran merrily up and down the streets of the little town, with you in hot pursuit. Finally he scuttled up the big elm that stood by the blacksmith shop, where he sat and chattered and made faces until the fire department came with a long ladder and took him down. And that ride on the camel . . . a ride that, though you had looked forward to it as the height of bliss, you recall as a somewhat dubious pleasure.

It has been a long time since you gave up your ambition to be a clown just like Toto, with half your face painted blue, and great white circles about your eyes. And you have never followed the circus away as you promised yourself you would do when you grew up.

But once again there is all the old glamour about it which familiarity surely would have dimmed. This may be a big circus with many rings and other improvements that the touch of big business has added. But it is still a show under the big top, a world of tinsel, of laughter, and of loyalty. A gay, mysterious place, whose people, now as always, speed their hours prancing in the sawdust.

E. W. G.

A Mighty Launching

THE launching of a 42,000-ton liner, costing £3,000,000, is not an everyday occurrence and it was with pleasant anticipations that I journeyed to Glasgow recently to see the Prince of Wales release the magnificent new Canadian Pacific luxury vessel, Empress of Britain, down its slipway into the waters of the River Clyde.

Glasgow is not a city of fine buildings like its fair neighbor, Edinburgh, but its life pulsates round the famous shipyards of Clydebank, and the loosing of a great land-bound liner marks the fruition of months of strenuous labor and provides a sight as thrilling as anything I have ever seen, though lasting but little longer than sixty seconds.

Waiting on the launching platform for the all-clear bell, announcing high tide in the river, I looked round on an unforgettable scene.

* * *

Towering high above everything else, like a great white skyscraper, was the razorlike prow of the giant Empress. Gazing up past it into the sky, the racing billowy-white clouds appeared to be standing still while the stationary leviathan seemed to move rapidly along. Below was a sea of upturned faces. Eager press photographers performed strange and daring antics on near-by cranes and stocks to obtain better positions for their cameras. Groups of workmen in overalls, perched at points of vantage, proudly surveyed the result of their handiwork as their masterpiece stood awaiting her supreme moment. Everywhere gay decorations fluttered in the breeze. Down at the bottom of the slipway the river looked too narrow for the great ship to make its glide into the water.

Sir Thomas Bell, managing director of John Brown & Co., builders of the vessel, explained to the Prince the working of the trigger operating the launching apparatus.

As the minutes slipped by and the tide rose its last few inches the cheerful babel of the crowd turned to a hush. Clang! went the all-clear signal, and the tension was over.

With an ordinary Boy Scout's knife the Prince cut a ribbon and released the traditional christening bottle, which crashed against the ship's side. Then he pulled the trigger, and declared: "I name this ship Empress of Britain, and may success attend her and all who sail in her."

* * *

Almost immediately there was a loud creaking of timber—sighs as great supports gave up their charge. The Empress shuddered and then slowly and majestically began to glide toward the water amid thunderous applause from all around. Her speed increased until with a mighty splash her stern parted the waters, flinging out great waves to the opposite bank. Then a terrific roar and clouds of iron rust arose from the thousand and more tons of chains which were dragged down the slipway and eventually stopped the Empress in mid-river.

It is claimed that she will be the very latest word in comfort and luxury on the Atlantic. But more important than this splendor, as the Prince of Wales pointed out, is the fact that since 1914 the Canadian Pacific Company have spent a sum of £20,000,000 on shipbuilding, and this during a period when the British shipbuilding industry has been at its greatest need.

In the Prince's own words: "This is a great record, the kind of record one can expect of a great company. The company's growth is probably unsurpassed in the annals of industrial enterprise, and its reputation today is world-wide."

P. L.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

NOT a little amusement has been caused by recent disclosures concerning the great pains which are taken to manufacture, for the delectation of foreign visitors, scenes supposedly typical of the night life of Paris.

"So *This* Is, or Isn't, Paris?"

A former singer in the Opéra-Comique has brought an action against a tourist agency for dismissing her without sufficient notice when an alleged cabaret maintained by the agency exclusively for passengers in its sightseeing auto coaches suddenly closed its doors. The plaintiff was employed, along with several other performers, to play the rôle of a frequenter of the cabaret, and to take part in a scene which foreign visitors were expected to consider spontaneous and typical. Other actors in the drama were straw dummies. The performance appears to have been lacking in the finesse which characterizes most French productions.

* * *

When the Chamber of Deputies resumed its sessions after six weeks' recess, its members found that a little surprise had been prepared for them. Disagreeing with certain remarks which were being made by a speaker, one deputy had recourse to his customary method of expressing disapproval. He lifted the top of his desk and let it fall, but instead of the resounding crash to which he had long been accustomed, this maneuver brought forth only a dull thud. Examining his desk, the deputy discovered that a neat band of rubber had been placed where it would most effectively deaden the noise of the rapidly, and perhaps viciously, descending top. Examination of his colleagues' desks showed that they had all been treated in a similar manner. Still, it is surprising how much racket one can make even with a muted desk, and then, too, it is always possible to shout.

A Surprise for the Deputies

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A Paris jeweler has become a specialist. He has assembled in his shop in the Rue de Choiseul rubies valued at more than $1,500,000. The collection comprises a large percentage of the fine rubies now in Paris. Three years have been spent in gathering them, in the markets of Europe and the Orient. About 200 different pieces of jewelry, including necklaces, bracelets, rings, earrings, hair ornaments and watches, are included in the exhibition. Two years ago M. Mauboussin, in whose establishment the ruby show is taking place, exhibited a similar collection of emeralds. Rubies, which were very popular in France at the time of the First Empire, will be the favorite stone of the next few years, says M. Mauboussin. It was he who sent to New York the famous Nassak diamond, valued at $400,000. The United States customs authorities levied $50,000 duty on this stone, but M. Mauboussin contended that it was a work of art more than 100 years old and therefore not dutiable. It was specially cut by an artist to represent an eye of the Hindu deity Shiva, and has been the property of such famous personages as Warren Hastings and the Duke of Westminster. The latest official decision from Washington in the Nassak diamond case is that the stone is not a work of art, but a jewel that can be cut into small stones, and is therefore dutiable. M. Mauboussin has not decided if he will bring the diamond back to France or pay the large duty which has been levied on it.

$1,500,000 Worth of Fine Rubies

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Paris retailers and transport companies have been complaining of a shortage of the useful little fifty-centime pieces in bronze aluminum, which form a considerable portion of the average person's pocket money in France. It appears that there are only 446,000,000 of these little coins in circulation, which sounds like a good many, but apparently is not enough. The issue of bronze aluminum coins provided for by the law of June 25, 1928, is now complete, and it is intended to replace these coins when necessary by other forms of money. The Finance Minister has ordered the Mint to strike an increased number of twenty-five-centime pieces in nickel and this will probably alleviate the existing situation. Although the bronze aluminum one-franc and fifty-centime pieces bear the inscription, "Chambres de Commerce de France," they are issued only by authority of the Finance Ministry. The Chambers of Commerce during the war issued paper money and tokens, but no longer assume this responsibility.

Wanted, More 50-Cme. Pieces

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Eighty-seven thousand hours in the saddle is the record claimed by M. E. Molier, founder and proprietor of the Cirque Molier, at whose single annual performance Parisian society delights to gather. Every year, at the height of the Paris season, the show is held in M. Molier's private arena, adjoining his house, near the Bois de Boulogne. For years, M. Molier has been training horses and their riders. Many of the most widely known sportsmen, sportswomen and acrobats of the last half century have come under his tutelage. He always opens the performance by entering the arena with his two favorite horses, Porthos and Cocotte. As this year marks the fiftieth anniversary of the Cirque Molier, it is an open secret that M. Molier's friends are planning a surprise for him. On the Cirque's twentieth anniversary, they produced a statue of their master, three times life size. What will it be this year?

A Record in the Saddle

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The English Classical Players scored such a success with their scenes from Shakespeare and Sheridan, given in the schools and lycées of Paris, that they will make a tour of the French provinces, traveling in their own motor caravan, in the autumn. Included in the troupe are Miss Mary Westward-Steele, Miss Irene Owens, Lawrence Ray, Hector Andrews, Raymond Percy and Thomas Mercer. All are university graduates and received their training in various Shakespearean and repertory companies in England. One or two of them have played in America also. The interest which French people evince in English drama is a source of constant gratification to English and American players who undertake the interpretation abroad of the masterpieces of English dramatic literature.

Players to Tour Provinces